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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy Is Offered War Bounty

Laval-Hoare in Strange Move

British People Make Protest

No Incentive Is Discovered

Must World Lose Great Boon?

Observers Ask a New Shift

SWIFT and almost incredible changes alter the whole of the war situation in Ethiopia. Britain and France, empowered by the League to find some thin basis of adjustment which might satisfy the guilty aggressor Italy, regarded as sure to crack up under increasing sanctions, make Italy an astonishing offer, territorially and politically, of nearly everything Premier Mussolini could desire. This unexpected proffer is believed to be made in the hope that its quick acceptance will end the Ethiopian conflict and wipe out the war crisis in Europe. It could easily do both. But in its very nature this offer looks like a betrayal of the League. It mocks the hopes of 50 nations that undertook, at considerable cost to themselves, to make an aggressor nation obey the League Covenant by the hard route of sanctions. The world is not less than amazed over the action of Hoare and Laval—Observers find it difficult to understand why a great ideal, supported at an enormous cost one day, could be so carelessly sacrificed on the next.

* * *

The exact bounty of the Franco-British peace plan is still undisclosed, but glittering items are discussed in the British Parliament and elsewhere. The concessions to Mussolini to come out of Ethiopia apparently include Tigre Province with the exception of the holy city of Aksum and a narrow strip of land, the Ogaden and Danakil country in the southeast, a zone of colonization in the richest territory, a seaport for the Ethiopians in Eritrea, and the League's blessing on Italy and Ethiopia, who may thereafter fight out things to suit themselves—This is an astonishing contrast to what Italy was expected to have to pay.

* * *

Britain reacts against the Ethiopian peace plan. The treatment to be accorded Italy had even been approved by the British in the national election. In Parliament the proposed settlement is called a betrayal of the League. In Geneva, where many small nations have longed to see the League stand with them against stronger aggressors, Britain is charged with not having been actuated by true idealism at any time, but as only selfishly serving its own ends. The outcry both in London and in Geneva is so great that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, and Premier Laval of France rush together again to destroy some of the evidences of their over-liberality—And Mussolini, suddenly seeing everything coming his way, takes his time about accepting a beneficence.

* * *

Neither London, Geneva, Paris nor Rome offers even a nearly satisfying explanation of the unexpected thing that has happened. There was some apprehension and some pressure in Europe when the grim experiment of sanctions went into play and was about to be rendered far more grim by an oil embargo on Italy. But there has been no organized nor known reaction against the sanctions matter, and 50 nations were actually giving almost perfect behavior in supporting this new device of international action. It has been agreed and foreseen from the very outset that if Italy could be forced empty-handed out of Ethiopia, war purposes could be utterly defeated by collective action, and aggressive warfare would be at an end. The nations do not understand, at the moment, what has occurred to their idealistic course. Perhaps they may never understand—Earnest statesmen on a pioneering venture may have to recognize inexplicable perils that their idealism invites.

* * *

Britain, charged by some nations with serving its own selfish policy to keep Italy away from the Suez Canal, but honored by many nations for laying down new principles for world peace, has been the backbone of League action. Its three spokesmen have thrilled the world. On Sept. 4, Capt. Anthony Eden said, "Nations are now striving with a measure of success to create a new international order which shall henceforth spare mankind the scourge of war." On Sept. 12, Sir Samuel Hoare said, "The whole system (to halt Italy as an aggressor) is an inspiring conception; one of the most inspiring in the history of mankind." On Oct. 5, referring to the nations' collective action, Prime Minister Baldwin said, "We have also to guard certain spiritual values of infinitely more importance and value toward mankind—These are love of freedom and justice without which we could not survive."

* * *

Many observers will want to regard the sudden unexplained shift to Premier Mussolini's purposes as a mirage. They cannot believe that all that had been so skillfully, so determinedly gained for the good of mankind could be so flippantly, so unnecessarily lost. These clear-thinking people will not yield up their expectation that a right cause will triumph—An unprecedented boon to mankind can still prove its nature by coming to pass.

Forcing Out of Mendieta In Cuba by Factional Coup Clears Way for Elections

State Secretary Reigns Until Provisional President Is Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The sudden resignation of President Mendieta of Cuba is causing official Washington no grave concern at the moment. A meeting of the Cuban Council of State and the Mendieta Cabinet will, it is understood, be held today for the selection of a provisional president agreeable to all Cuban political factions.

On the selection of a man satisfactory to the National, Fusion and Menocalista groups two things probably will depend: whether an election for president will be held Jan. 10, 1935, or whether the Menocalista Party will stay away from the polls perhaps injecting Colonel Batista and the army into the issue.

Result of Political Maneuver

President Mendieta's resignation, while not wholly unexpected in Washington, came, nevertheless, as something of a surprise and, so far as can be learned, was the direct result of his having permitted a political swapping of offices among provincial candidates.

In other words, Fusion Party candidates were shuffled up among the three parties, thus allowing one candidate for each position and backed by the entire Fusion group. The Menocalista followers declared this to have been done after the time limit set for the filing of candidates' papers, and to have been done in order to virtually prohibit the election of a Menocalista.

The question of what Colonel Batista and the army will do should trouble break out between the new Government, about to be formed, and former President Menocal, a candidate for the presidency, is purely speculative. It is known that a few days ago Menocal's followers and the army leader came together in conference, and the colonel indicated

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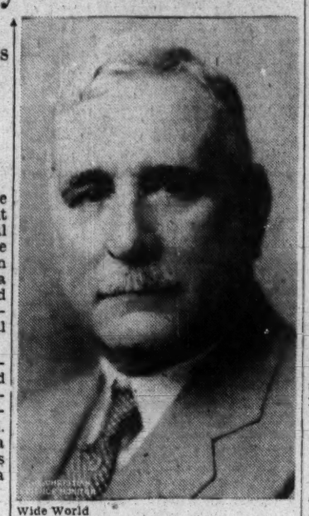

Wide World

Carlos Mendieta

President of Cuba, Who Has Tendered Resignation

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Dec. 11

Peace Formula—Hoare-Laval Plan Protested

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Paris— Ethiopian Minister Mariam announced that his country was unalterably opposed to any settlement of the war which would reward Italian aggression. He doubtless had conveyed this declaration to Premier Laval at a conference of the two this morning. The Ethiopian attitude is considered of crucial importance in view of Britain's sudden decision merely to submit the amended Anglo-French plan for League action, rather than actively sponscr it.

Addis Ababa— Ethiopian officials categorically and in detail rejected the terms of the Paris settlement plan. Their emperor would lose his throne, they said, if he were to accept.

Rome— The text of the amended Anglo-French plan was understood to have been given to Premier Mussolini by French Ambassador de Chambrun. British Ambassador Drummond had an appointment immediately after. Informed circles forecast acceptance of the terms as a basis for negotiations.

London— With all Britain in an uproar over the secret maneuvers leading up to the settlement plan, the Cabinet now appears to have renounced active sponsorship of the amended plan, in favor of merely transmitting it to the League and the belligerents. This action serves to emphasize the significance of Ethiopia's emphatic rejection of the terms.

Opposition leaders censured the Government in the sharpest terms before Parliament, claiming a betrayal not only of Ethiopia and the League, but of the British electorate who returned the Government on the basis of standing by the League Covenant.

Geneva— The chagrin in League circles here goes to the extremes of accusing Britain of having forced the sanctions in the first place, and now having let the League down.

In Ethiopia—Marshal Badoglio Orders Halt

Northern Front— Marshal Badoglio ordered a halt along the present front until supply lines from the rear can be brought up, the Associated Press reports. This was contrary to expectations, for the new commander had been represented as planning speedy advances with flying columns. The Marshal pointed out that he had to keep his 150,000 men properly fed and supplied.

Addis Ababa— The three American missions and others of the American colony here strongly protested the Italian bombing of Dysse, including two hospital units, to the American Chargé d'Affaires. "There was never a more deliberate insult to the American flag," they said.

The Ethiopian Government claimed the Italians were actually in retreat on the northern front, following a number of successful Ethiopian ambushing operations.

Egypt—Tewfik Nissim Cabinet to Resign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo— Britain's hold on Egypt through the Nissim Cabinet—a critical factor in the Mediterranean and African crisis—was gravely jeopardized by the decision of that Cabinet to resign. Ruling without a Parliament, the Nissim Government had been unable to stem the rising tide of protest and rioting against British influence. When Premier Nissim yesterday learned definitely that Britain would oppose any return to the democratic 1923 Constitution, that was the Cabinet's last straw of burden.

Premier Nissim immediately conferred with his political opponents, Leaders Machmud of the Liberal Constitutionalists and Nahas of the powerful Wafd Nationalist Party, looking toward a common front to force concessions from Britain. There is talk of a national convention and the formation of a coalition government. The Cabinet's resignation will be presented to King Fuad tomorrow, and he is expected to accept.

Storm Clouds Over Egypt: Page 1, Magazine Section.

Landon—Candidacy Starts With Hearst Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— The apparent decision of William Randolph Hearst to support Kansas' Governor Landon for the Republican nomination drew this comment here: That Mr. Hearst with his chain of newspapers is a political force to be reckoned with; that his endorsement gives a decided fillip to the shrewdly managed Landon campaign of reticence; that Mr. Hearst is notoriously unstable in his support and nearly always ends by opposing those whom he favored.

Mr. Hearst shows his colors: Page 2.

A "political insight" into Hearst strategy: Page 2.

Prague—Masaryk Suggests Benes as Successor

Prague, Czechoslovakia— President Masaryk expressed it as his desire that Foreign Minister Benes—one of the most notable figures in European and League of Nations diplomacy—should be his successor in the presidency.

This announcement followed the resignation of the Hodza Cabinet which President Masaryk declined to accept. The Cabinet had been unable to agree on a successor to the President, who is expected to retire soon.

War Debt—Britain Declines Making Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— British Ambassador Lindsay has informed the United States that Britain has no new proposal to make regarding the settlement of its war debt, and at the same time declines as usual to make the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Canadian Pact Injects Tariff Into Campaign

Chicago Farm Conference Saw Its Revival in Wallace's Defense

G. O. P. Ready to Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—The tariff, chief dividing line for many years between the two major parties, has come back into politics again through the new Canadian treaty, and promises to influence the vital farm campaign for the Presidency.

Return of the old issue of tariff protection was signalized here this week by events connected with the convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Democratic Administration utilized this occasion to defend its lower duties on farm imports from Canada. Immediately the Republican western headquarters at Chicago picked up the tariff question involved.

Call It Contradictory

The initial Republican reaction does not criticise the Canadian trade agreement, but insists that it is contradictory for America to restrict farm output at home and then invite more farm products to enter from other countries.

Farm generals on both sides believe that the rural race toward the election of next November is already on and that the tariff is already in.

Republican farmers welcome the unexpected revival of tariff protection as the first good fortune that has fallen to them in farm politics during the Roosevelt regime.

Set Up Defense

On the other side, friends of the AAA, sensing the rising opposition in agriculture to the Canadian treaty, set about to check it at the farm bureau meeting. Several weeks ago Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was told by Middle Western advisers that if he ever intended to defend the Canadian agreement, the Chicago farm convention gave him the time and place.

Elaborating President Roosevelt's championship of the treaty of the day before, Secretary Wallace yesterday proved persuasive to the friendly assemblage of farmers he found in his farm bureau association.

The two other largest farm organizations, the National Grange and the National Farmers' Union, have not waxed so hospitable to the plan of reciprocal trade agreements.

May Mean Further Split

Each adopted adverse resolutions. If the farm bureaus take an official stand with Washington on the Canadian treaty, the three principal farm groups will be separated on this subject, as they already are on the AAA.

In lowering the tariff wall against imports of foodstuffs, the Roosevelt Administration is going against one of the oldest political inclinations of northern agriculture.

The organized farmers of the North for years have sought tariff protection to shut out competing farm products from abroad. In this customary endeavor, the farm bureaus themselves helped to put up some of the barriers to Canadian

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Santa May Be Myth But He Faces Big Year; His Whiskers Say So

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 11 (AP)—The skeptic an! the unbeliever might as well go jump in the lake—even if there isn't any Santa Claus, he's busier than ever.

Mute evidence—in fact 64 gross of it—has been furnished to flout the scoffer. Santa Claus is so busy and a little frayed around the edges from sheer overwork that he's wearing more whiskers than at anytime in the past five years.

If you don't believe it, ask John T. Benson, animal farm owner. He makes 'em.

"The demand from Santa Claus is greater this year than for some time."

Mr. Benson is American agent for Kashmir goat skins—from which come the flowing white beard and the snowy hair that frames the face of Santa Claus and fringes his bright red bonnet.

No Santa Claus?

"Well, sir," says Mr. Benson with a chuckle, "he's in New England, in 'Frisco, in Dallas, Texas, because I've had orders from him.

"Apparently he's more popular than ever, more taxed with his duties, because I've sent him already 9216 sets of whiskers."

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Jury Inquiry Into Teachers' Jobs Looming

Alleged Sale of Positions at $50 Each Stirs Action in Several Quarters

Boston Today—*also sees*—New Harvard public administration school made possible by Littauer gift — Research Bureau charge that school costs are too high—200 job seekers besiege Curley home, obtain work—Vanguard of Christmas trees arrive from Nova Scotia—Possibility of deducting race track losses from federal income tax payments thwarted.

Teachers—Foley Ready To Take Case to Grand Jury

Boston's cauldron of alleged job selling to substitute school teachers came to a boiling point today. Chief developments were:

1. Charges by Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park that "any investigation conducted by the school committee would be futile." "The investigation should be conducted by an independent body," Mr. Norton said, and pointed to the Boston Finance Commission as the proper body to carry it on.

2. Announcement by Maurice J. Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee, that he will demand that 420 substitute teachers testify under oath concerning charges they were asked to pay $50 apiece to insure their elevation to the ranks of the permanent teachers.

3. Declaration by District Attorney William J. Foley that he would present to the grand jury a stenographic transcript of any and all evidence of irregularities.

Harvard—$2,000,000 Gift for New School Announced

The field of government in general and Harvard students in particular learned with enthusiasm today of the establishment in the near future of a new graduate school of public administration. It is made possible through a $2,000,000 gift from Lucius N. Littauer, wealthy glove manufacturer philanthropist and former member of Congress from New York.

Also enthusiastic was Harvard's progressive president, Dr. James Bryant Conant, who announced the acceptance of the gift last night. Dr Conant explained that the purpose of Harvard's thirteenth graduate school will not be merely "to train technical specialists, but to educate men in a broad way for public service."

The school will be called "the Littauer Center of Public Administration" and consistent with Harvard's policy, three quarters of the gift will be used for endowments. Dr. Conant said that $500,000 has already been received.

To educationalists, the new school was a significant signpost along a road which has been pointing toward more training in government subjects in recent years. Not long ago, a survey at Harvard showed that while interest in economics was falling off slightly, more students were signing up for government courses. And the university has recently established two new graduate courses in public administration and public affairs.

In making the Harvard gift, Mr.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Ethiopia Rejects Peace Plan; British Give Up Sponsorship Due to Commons Opposition

Acme

Pierre Laval
Premier of France

Sir Samuel Hoare
British Foreign Secretary

Their Plans for Peace at Stake

London Willing to Act Only as Postman in Negotiations

Baldwin Cabinet Under Heavy Fire

Eden Goes to Geneva With Modified Plan After Vote of Confidence

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PARIS, Dec. 11—The Ethiopian Government, through its Minister, Blaten Woelte Gueta Mariam, announced today that it is unalterably opposed to any proposal for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war which would "reward Italian aggression."

The Minister made the declaration in a statement following a conference with Premier Laval.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 11—Following on the criticism from all sides the British Government has decided not to act as sponsor to the so-called Hoare-Laval peace plan but merely to serve as postman in forwarding it to parties concerned; namely, Italy, Ethiopia and the League.

While it is still impossible completely to pierce the veil of secrecy in which the situation is shrouded, the Monitor learns that several important features of the original plan have been changed in the course of a busy day of exchanges between Paris and London.

Britain Steps Aside

First is that the British Government, unlike the French, are no longer recommending the proposals. They are putting them forward in a non-committal effort to find out whether the two disputants can accept them as a basis of negotiations. It is now planned that if one party says "yes" and the other "no," then another effort should be made to find a common basis for fruitful peace talks.

Another vital modification is that Britain has refused to fall in with the French wish that if Premier Benito Mussolini accepted the plan as basis of discussion, sanctions should immediately be modified and perhaps abandoned altogether.

Sanctions Will Continue

It is now emphasized in informed circles that Italy remains the aggressor and that sanctions ought only to be lifted when Italy has not only stopped military operations but also called a halt to preparations for military operations.

As a result of these changes Mr. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, went to Geneva today with a mandate to continue to support the imposition of the oil embargo, though it is generally believed here that the question of fixing the date will have to be postponed.

Hostility in Commons

Cabinet ministers had difficulty last night in reassuring a distinctly hostile Commons that they were not contemplating what Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith called a "betrayal of the League and the principles on which the Government had asked for a verdict of the people at the general elections."

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin complained bitterly that there had been a "leak" in Paris making "a difficult and delicate matter incomparably more difficult and more delicate."

Simultaneous Submission

Mr. Eden later made it clear that draft proposals are to be submitted both to the Negus of Ethiopia and to the Premier of Italy. This represents another change from the original plan which contemplated, in deference to the French, submitting the scheme to Premier Mussolini first and then apparently handing it to the Negus and the League on a plate as an accomplished fact.

Mr. Eden emphasized that the Paris proposals are only to be regarded as "suggestions which might enable the parties to get together." Even if they should commend themselves to the parties in the dispute, "then a beginning, but only a beginning, will have been made," Mr. Eden said.

Eden Wins Confidence

Mr. Eden refused to disclose the details of the Paris proposals on the ground that to make them public before the principals in the dispute had seen them was not only unprecedented but would destroy the last vestige of hope that the proposals would be accepted.

Mr. Eden appealed to the House of Commons to give him its confidence in "seeking the establishment of peace and maintenance of the authority of the League." He begged the members "not to pledge me beforehand to particular forms of procedure."

Since Mr. Eden is regarded as personally hostile to the Paris proposals, the House was considerably reassured by his appeal. Although unprecedented, the course of taking a vote was insisted upon by the Opposition, and the Government triumphed, 281 to 142.

Deal to Split Up Ethiopia Floors U. S. Pro-Leaguers; 'About-Face' Stirs Geneva

Smaller Powers Angry at Having Been Left Out on Limb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 11—In League circles, which believed that the tremendous experiment of sanctions against aggression would be pushed to the logical conclusion, there is deep disappointment at the Franco-British agreement, which offers large advantages to Italy which had hitherto been refused.

Britain is rightly or wrongly criticized for having lined up 50-odd nations—many of them against their vital interests and in some cases against their sympathies—only to propose to let them and the League down in the end.

About-Face

Despite all contradictions and denials it is assumed that there has been a complete about-face, which destroys the theory of collective security and renders application of sanctions out of the question in future.

The violence with which this view is expressed in the lobbies cannot be exaggerated.

On the other hand, those who argue that sanctions under present conditions of the world lining up against a major nation were too

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Reported Hoare-Laval Agreement Plays Into Isolationists' Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Bitter chagrin and disillusionment is the reaction here in pro-League circles to the reported capitulation of Great Britain and France to Italian demands in Ethiopia.

While it is recognized that the full story of the rumored peace proposals has not been told, and that events may yet discredit the reported agreement made by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, with Premier Laval of France, giving Italy approximately half of Ethiopia, the events, as they have so far transpired, undoubtedly are playing into the hands of American isolationists, and are serving to rekindle the old, lamentable, but apparently continuing, distrust of Europe and of European imperialism.

America Has Watched

American attitude during the past crisis may be described as having been watchful waiting, in the truest sense of the word. More than at any time since the Versailles Treaty the feeling of Americans, as appraised in this capital city, has been that the League was on trial, and that subsequent American co-operation

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Experts Aim at Modernized China

Dr. T. V. Soong and the National Economic Council at Nanking Labor With Good Effect on Roads, Floods, Industry; Dr. James Yen Does Able Work in Educating Illiterate Masses

The Crisis in China
Fifth of a Series

By **William Henry Chamberlin**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—There are occasions when nothing seems to matter in China apart from the stark appalling poverty in which the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people are living. Truculent statements by Japanese generals, international maneuvers and counter-maneuvers in trade and finance, shifts of power and influence as between individuals and cliques in Nanking, all seem of very small account when one passes through a tremendous flooded area, such as I saw on the way from Tientsin to Nanking, and recalls that 140,000 people are supposed to have been drowned in the great Yangtze floods of 1931.

Japan is a relatively poor country in natural resources; with an area less than that of California, it is compelled to support more than 10 times the population of California. But in Japan one sees nothing like the grim desperate struggle for the barest kind of existence that is typified in the innumerable ricksha coolies of Peiping, racing for a chance to carry a human being—or the barge coolies whom I saw in Tientsin, straining as they pulled along heavy boats—or the vast number of beggars who infest the streets of wealthy Shanghai. Human beings in China habitually perform functions that are reserved for cranes, pulleys, motortrucks, carts and beasts of burden in other countries.

Fabulous Riches All a Fable

Behind the visible fact of China's enormous poverty lie many causes, some of them natural, some the result of human actions. The widespread belief, stimulated doubtlessly by Marco Polo's tales of the unbounded wealth of the court of Kublai Khan and by the fascination of an exotic and little-known land, that China is a rich country finds no support when it is put to the test of scientific research. China has neither oil nor gold in any appreciable quantity. Its known coal reserves are less than twice those of France and about the same as Czechoslovakia's. Its position as regards iron is even less favorable; China's known iron reserves are a little over two tons per capita, as against 37.9 tons in the United States.

China bulks very large on maps. But its northern and western borderlands, huge in area but sparse in population—with the exception of Manchoukuo—are being or have been separated from Chinese sovereignty. In actual political practice Manchoukuo is part of the Japanese Empire and Outer Mongolia is one more affiliated Soviet Republic. Soviet influence is increasing in Sinkiang; China has no actual sovereignty over Tibet.

Sparsely Populated Northwest

A group of China's vast northwestern provinces, Kansu, Kokonor, Ninghsia, Shensi and Sinkiang, which represent 29 per cent of China's area, contain only 5 per cent of the country's population. These are arid lands, which can only support their present limited number of inhabitants with considerable difficulty. Any large migration from the overcrowded valleys of the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers and from the Canton region to the "open spaces" of China's northwest would only be feasible if vast irrigation projects were carried out.

"I am for a 'little China,'" declared Dr. V. K. Ting, a prominent Chinese natural scientist, in a Monitor interview. "These borderlands, inhabited mainly by Mongols and other non-Chinese are of no value to China and are of no importance in its development. Manchuria is another matter. That is a rich country.

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Deal to Split Up Ethiopia Floors U. S. Pro-Leaguers

(Continued from Page 1)

would, in large part, be determined by the outcome at Geneva.

Friends of the League have been hopeful as they have not been hopeful since the defeat of Cox by Harding after the Wilson Administration, that a path was opening for the United States to resume extensive co-operation in world affairs, on the strength of the clearly effective will of 50 powers at Geneva, against an aggressor state.

Strengthens Congress' Stand

The well-known division of sentiment at the capital between the executive wing of the Government and the Legislative has been a factor in this nicely-balanced situation. It is recognized here that Congress is, and generally has been, much more isolationist than the White House and State Department.

From the first, the State Department has managed to interpret and twist the rigid neutrality resolution so that at no time has the United States been a real obstacle to League sanctions, at least as it is seen here.

This manipulation of policy has been effected by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at considerable political risk to the Administration from the isolationist die-hards, who have watched the developments with suspicion.

Slipped on Oil

Only in the question of oil sanctions did the Administration seem to slip in its deft development of public opinion. In this instance, the United States seemed, for a time, to be actually out ahead of the League in the preparation for drastic sanctions, rather than following an independent but co-operative policy, which it had set for itself.

All this time, the strong body of American isolationists have watched European developments with a somber eye, declaring repeatedly that the old order of imperialism had not changed under the new guise of League sanctions and the ostensible mobilization of world sentiment. The League was merely the puppet of the big powers, it was charged; Great Britain was denounced as following a selfish policy of protecting the national "Lifeline of Empire" in the Mediterranean.

These charges carried little weight so long as the League sanctions followed smoothly one after another.

Today Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho criticized the Franco-British proposal as a plan that would leave Mussolini "the most powerful figure in Europe" and give him more than he asked at first.

Leaves No Doubt, of Course

The outburst of new attacks which have already followed rumors of a "deal" with Italy leave no question, however, of the line that will be pursued if such a plan is actually accepted.

With America out of the League itself, the United States has had only an indirect influence on what has transpired at Geneva, and is now accordingly open to the charge of adopting a "holier than thou" attitude, in criticizing the League while accepting none of the responsibility itself for keeping the peace.

On the other hand, it can only be put down objectively that, judging by a check of many of the groups here that have been most ardent in having the United States give up its isolation, a bitter feeling of disillusionment has been engendered by the Laval-Hoare proposals.

For what it is worth, that is the fact.

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SPECIMEN OF TYPE

22 And they immediately left the ship and their father, and followed him. | Mat. 10.39; 16.25; Mk. 8.35; Lk. 9.24; 17.33; Jn. 12.25

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Vassar to Build Library Addition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 11—The erection of a $150,000 addition to the Ferris Thompson Memorial Library has been authorized by the trustees of Vassar College. Building operations, according to Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of the college, are to be started in the spring.

The addition will connect the library with Taylor Hall, which houses the art galleries, and will double the book capacity of the former building.

Allen, Collens & Willis of Boston are the architects for the building. It is being financed from the $300,000 Mary Clark Thompson Fund, which will be replenished by a gift of $160,000 to Vassar by the Carnegie Corporation of New York City.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits School

REEDSVILLE, W. Va., Dec. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt paid an unheralded visit yesterday to the boys and girls in the little white schoolhouses at the homestead project where their fathers are tilling the soil under the Government's rehabilitation program. She spent several hours visiting classrooms where some 300 children are pupils.

California Ready To Tax Pay Rolls On Job Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California employers are facing the necessity of making arrangements to set aside a surplus for pay-roll taxes, to be based on figures beginning with the first of the year, or finding themselves caught short, budgetically speaking, when the ever-growing tax collector presents his bill from now on.

As a result of the passage of the federal social security act and the California unemployment insurance law in the recent legislative sessions, California industry and business face an ultimate tax of 10 per cent of the annual pay roll. The taxes are levied for two purposes—unemployment compensation and old-age benefits.

Five New Taxes

Outlined by Roy A. Linn, attorney, in the California Taxpayers' Association publication for December, five new taxes are imposed by these laws—three federal and two state—all based upon the contents of the blue envelope.

The federal taxes are the excise tax on the pay roll of an employer of eight or more for unemployment compensation, the excise on the pay roll of an employer for old-age benefits, and the income tax on the wages of an employee for payment of old-age benefits.

The state taxes are the tax on employers for unemployment compensation and the tax on employees for unemployment compensation.

As the social security act is written, the taxes for old-age benefits will eventually represent 6 per cent of the pay roll, 3 per cent from the employer and 3 per cent from the employee. According to Mr. Linn, these rates are fixed and no provision is made for any reduction.

Types Not Subject

"Some types of employment are not subject to the pay-roll tax and individuals working in those types are not considered in determining the number of employees," the tax expert said.

"The outstanding types of employment which are excluded from the pay-roll tax are agricultural labor, domestic service in private homes, service performed on vessels, governmental employment, and services performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund or foundations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

Increases Described

Mr. Linn described the increases of the taxes from year to year and warned:

"Unless the employer gives these laws careful consideration and prepares for the same he may find that he has operated his business without profit for he must pay these taxes whether he makes a profit or not. Sooner or later these pay-roll taxes will result in increased prices for all commodities or in greater efficiency in the operation of a business.

"The first year's operation of pay roll taxes is likely to cause much trouble for the small employers. Unfortunately the fact that he is not acquainted with the provisions of the law will not excuse him when the time comes to pay the taxes. If he has not made the collections from his employees of their part of the tax he will have to pay the same out of his own pocket.

Business Policies

"Many interesting matters of business policy arise by reason of this pay roll legislation. An officer-owned corporation is placed at a disadvantage in competing with a partnership. For illustration, should the corporation have three officer stockholders, each active in the business, and, say, six other employees, the corporation would of necessity have to pay the pay roll tax, while the same business owned by three active working partners and employing six men would not be subject to the tax.

"The partners' drawings are not considered as salaries under the federal tax law and the same ruling would probably apply under the social security act. The pay roll of the corporation, which includes the salaries of its officers and the wages of its men, would be subject to tax, while the partnership only employing six men would not be subject to taxation.

"This would give the partnership considerable advantage in competitive bidding. Also, under the old-age pension pay-roll tax the partnership would pay no tax on the drawings of its members.

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Political Insights

Washington Feels Silence of Landon Gives Him Jump Over Knox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Most important political development of the day is the apparent decision of William Randolph Hearst to support Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, for the Republican nomination.

Mr. Hearst, with an entourage of his officials and assistanst, has had a luncheon conference with the Republican, following which the volatile publisher gives every manifestation of having decided to throw his newspapers to the latter in the presidential contest ahead.

For some time Washington has believed that the politically orthodox strategy of reticence which Governor Landon has pursued recently is the most effective one, at this stage of the pre-convention campaign; as against the active fight which Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, particularly, has been pursuing.

Knox Lining Up Delegates

Colonel Knox has been making hard-hitting speeches over the country, and his supporters have begun the task of lining up delegates. But while Colonel Knox has made friends through his speeches, he has roused opposition, too; while the wave of curiosity about the silent Landon has become national, and has been utilized to float an unending stream of political publicity in his behalf.

Mr. Hearst was accompanied in his trip to Topeka, Kan., by Arthur Brisbane, Eleanor Patterson, editor of his Washington newspaper; Damon Runyan, and Paul Block, publisher of several papers usually found supporting Hearst policies, and said to have financial connections with Mr. Hearst. The luncheon is followed by statements from Mr. Hearst that Gov. Landon could "beat Roosevelt," although a final endorsement is not given.

Knox Embarrasses Hearst

The candidacy of Colonel Knox is believed to have been somewhat embarrassing to Mr. Hearst, because he is a publisher of a rival newspaper in Chicago. Mr. Hearst in 1932 supported Roosevelt against Hoover and he has opposed the renomination of Hoover next year. Hearst support must be taken into account in politics because of the large circulation of his many journals; the publisher, however, is notoriously unstable in his support, and nearly always ends up as a critic of any administration, after it is returned to power.

It was announced in Washington today that former Vice-President Curtis would return to active politics immediately as chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. He will replace Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, who, as a candidate for re-election, is not permitted under the rules of the organization to hold the office. Mrs. Dolly Gann, Mr. Curtis's sister, will become associated with the women's division of the Republican National Committee it is expected.

Curtis Assures Borah He Is 'All for Landon'; Peek Sees Senator

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Former Vice-President Curtis discussed the political situation with Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho today and said afterward, while he had a "high regard" for the Idahoan, he was still "a Landon man."

Their 15-minute talk in the Senator's office led to conjecture about its significance, if any, in Republican nomination politics.

Curtis had only recently returned from Kansas, his home state, where he conferred with Gov. Alfred M. Landon, who has many friends boosting him for the Republican presidential nomination. Senator Borah also has a group of supporters pushing for him.

Neither has announced he would seek the leadership.

Asked about the fact that his call on Borah occurred so soon after sitting down with Landon in Topeka, Curtis said there was no connection.

"I have known the senator for a long while and we just had a nice friendly visit," he said. "I told him I was all for Landon."

Another Borah caller was George N. Peek, who recently resigned as foreign trade adviser to President Roosevelt after taking issue with the Administration's reciprocal tariff policies in general and the Canadian trade agreement in particular.

"We confined our talk to the Canadian agreement," Borah said. "There was no mention of politics."

Suit Filed to Halt New Housing Project

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11 (AP)—A suit attacking the Federal Suburban Resettlement Administration's proposal 8000-acre housing development in Franklin Township, near Bound Brook, as unconstitutional was filed today in federal court.

The project contemplates the building of 750 low rent housing units with a total appropriation of $6,000,000. The suit charged that the withdrawal of 8000 acres from the township's ratables was without consent and that the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act and the appropriation of funds under its authority were unconstitutional.

Mexico Plans Air Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 11—The reorganization and modernization of Mexico's military air force will cost 5,000,000 pesos (about $1,400,000) in the course of the next five years, it is announced by the Department of War. Bids made by seven United States aircraft manufacturers are being considered by the department which will purchase 10 aeroplanes, each with a speed of from 200 to 250 miles an hour, as the first step to build up the present force. Armed and equipped to carry bombs, these planes will cost approximately 1,200,000 pesos, or about $333,335.

Hearst After Talk With Landon Says "Alf" Can Beat Roosevelt

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11 (AP)—William Randolph Hearst sized up Gov. Alfred M. Landon yesterday and hailed him as a man who could rout the Roosevelt forces in 1936.

"Landon can be nominated by the Republicans and elected," Mr. Hearst said. "He understands the issues."

Scarcely less outspoken in his praise of the Kansas budget-balancer was Paul Block, like Mr. Hearst, publisher of the group of newspapers, who also came here to visit Governor Landon.

"If the Republican convention were held tomorrow," Mr. Block said, "Landon would receive the nomination easily."

Mr. Hearst stopped briefly en route to California. With him were Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, publisher of the Washington Herald, and Arthur Brisbane, columnist and chief editorial writer of the Hearst newspapers.

'Marvelous,' Hearst Says

After lunch at the rambling old frame dwelling which serves as the Kansas executive mansion, Mr. Hearst, smiling broadly, exclaimed:

"I think he is marvelous. To say I am favorably impressed puts it very mildly."

Mr. Block, who said the only purpose of his trip here was to "become personally acquainted" with Governor Landon, seconded Mr. Hearst in their post-luncheon comment.

"He's an even bigger man than I had previously thought."

Smiles formed the only response of either Mr. Hearst or Mr. Block to questions as to whether they had pledged the Kansas Governor their support.

But Mr. Block unequivocally predicted the defeat of the New Deal and Mr. Hearst said:

"If the Republicans and those opposed to the New Deal united on a man like Governor Landon—a man who is a doer and not a promiser—the New Deal can be defeated."

Women Have a Chat

Mrs. Patterson, who chatted at some length with the Governor's dark-haired wife, said she thought Governor Landon "was simply grand. He's just the solid, common type of man we need in the White House, and I think his wife is lovely."

Mr. Block said:

"Mr. Roosevelt left the State of New York $300,000,000 further in debt when he left office than when he took over. Governor Landon has demonstrated to the nation he can do the opposite."

Also at the luncheon were:

George B. Longan, president of the Kansas City Star; Henry J. Haskell, editor of the Star; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; Arthur J. Carruth Jr., editor of the Topeka State Journal, and Frank Burns of Seattle, Republican national committeeman for Washington.

Philadelphia Taprooms Can't Cash Pay Checks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11—Philadelphia taproom operators have just been cautioned by the State Liquor Control Board against the practice of cashing pay roll checks, which is considered a violation of the law since it offers an inducement to purchase liquor or brewed beverages.

"This practice is not only objectionable from a moral viewpoint," says the notice from the board, "but also is a direct violation of the Beverage License Law and the Liquor Control Act, as it constitutes an inducement to purchase malt or brewed beverages or liquor from the licensees. Therefore, this is notice to you that the cashing of pay roll checks by licensees, or other persons on the premises of the licensees, is a violation of the law and must be immediately discontinued."

Habitual Criminal Act Heads to Supreme Court

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11 (AP)—Three hundred eighty convicted habitual criminals look toward Washington in their hope for freedom from life imprisonment.

The Kansas Supreme Court Saturday upheld the constitutionality of the state law, under which the 380 men are in prison for life. Miss Lillie Knight, attorney for Ed Levell, convicted chicken thief, said she would take his fight to the United States Supreme Court. Levell was sentenced to life when it was learned his record showed two previous prison terms. Miss Knight contended the law was void because it failed to require the indictment to show previous offense.

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'About-Face' Stirs Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

dangerous, are relieved at the prospect of peace at almost any price.

Meanwhile, whatever opinion is held of the proceedings in Paris which caused such consternation in London and Geneva, the course to be followed in the immediate future is by no means clear. It is generally assumed that Premier Mussolini of Italy will accept the plan as the basis for negotiations, since through his Ambassador at Paris, Vittorio Cerruti, he was kept informed of every stage of the Paris conversations. Even his rejection, it is said, would not dissipate the confusion, but would rather increase it, since he could still point to the Anglo-French plan as at least a partial justification of his claims. Therefore, it is difficult to see how the embargo on oil and other products can be imposed by the Committee of Eighteen tomorrow.

Council to Meet

When the Council should be called to consider the Hoare-Laval accord, is not yet decided. It so happens that the Council meeting was convoked for next week (Dec. 17) to deal with purely technical matters connected with the settlement of Assyrians. The Monitor definitely was informed by the Secretariat that it had no special significance and that only experts would be present. But it is obvious that in the changed circumstances it will be easy to alter the Council's agenda.

Strenuous objections are expected to be raised in the Council. It is felt that the British Cabinet cannot go back on the Hoare agreement with Premier Laval nor that the Council can repudiate the arrangements made by Britain and France which received from the Co-ordination Committee a moral though not legal mandate to work out proposals for peace.

Committee of Five

Nevertheless, it is urged that the League should be associated with the negotiations and that the Committee of Five, headed by Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, which presented the earlier plan rejected by Italy, should be asked to collaborate. This committee continues in existence. The members are Britain, France, Poland, Turkey and Spain.

Finally, it is asked with some anxiety what attitude the League can take if Ethiopia declines to consider the considerable territorial concessions demanded from her.

To many at Geneva it seems an intolerable paradox that a nation which has been branded the aggressor under Article X of the League Covenant should be put in the right merely through the offer by third parties of terms which he accepted, while the invaded country would be criticized if it were unwilling to indorse those terms.

Many feel that the end is not yet in sight and that it will not be easy to reach it. On the contrary, new difficulties of all kinds are now making their appearance. League officials confess themselves perplexed and in some cases discouraged.

June in January Aim Of Dairy Experts Now

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 11 (AP)—An attempt, figuratively to move summer's verdant pastures into University of Wisconsin dairy barns so that rich "summer milk" can be produced in the dead of winter was the aim today of experiments at the college of agriculture.

Wisconsin agricultural chemists have discovered that milk produced while cows are in summer pastures is more nutritive than that produced while cows are fed hay and other dry rations in winter. The first objective of the research workers is the preservation of summer forage during the winter.

Townsend Group Polls Congress on Pensions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Townsend plan leaders have started a pre-session poll of House of Representatives sentiment on the plan to pay a $200-a-month pension to all over 60. The poll is the first move in a new drive to crystallize opinion behind the plan.

Members returning for the reconvening of Congress in January reported receiving a questionnaire signed by R. E. Clements, co-founder with Dr. F. E. Townsend of the movement.

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Church of England Protests German Anti-Jewish Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The governing body of the Church of England went on record against Jewish persecution, in a debate which took place at a recent meeting in London of the Church Assembly.

Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, in introducing the debate, entered a personal protest against what he described as "the persecution, administrative, economic and social, which seems unhappily to have broken out with new intensity and in spite of laws which might have protected them, against the Jewish community in Germany."

Dr. George K. A. Bell, Bishop of Chichester, moved a resolution sympathizing with the Jews and calling upon Christian people in Britain and elsewhere "to make it plain to the rulers of Germany that the continuance of their present policy will arouse widespread indignation and prove a grave obstacle to the promotion of confidence and good will."

Protection Fails

The Nuremberg laws passed last September, Dr. Bell said, were supposed to give protection and security within limits to the Jews, but had entirely failed in this endeavor.

Dr. Bell's resolution was passed by a large majority after a lively debate, all endeavors to amend the wording being decisively rejected.

Dr. Richard G. Parsons, Bishop of Southwark, seconded Dr. Bell's resolution.

Mr. S. Carlile Davies, German Vice-Consul at Plymouth, who is a member of the Assembly, opposed the resolution on the ground that the question it raised was a political one not in accord with the purposes for which the Assembly existed.

"Surley," Mr. Davies said, "this Assembly is not going to deny to Germany the right to handle its race question in its own way."

Challenged Opposition

Dr. Henson, Bishop of Durham, strongly challenged this view. The treatment to which the Jews were being subjected, he said, did violence to the fundamental conclusions which civilized humanity had reached British experience had proved, he said, that the Jews could be as prominent in good citizenship as any other section of the nation.

Lord Hugh Cecil supported the resolution. Mr. G. F. Lefroy of Barnstaple opposed it.

Reich Marriage Tests Cover Couple's Habits

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (AP)—Comprehensive forms on which physicians must list intimate details of the private lives of German couples before they are permitted to marry were published for the first time in the Official Gazette yesterday.

The document applies also to Germans living abroad.

Six pages of information are required. The data must include when the candidate for marriage learned to walk and speak; his or her childhood habits; spiritual development and parentage; smoking, drinking and sexual habits; distribution of fat, hair and muscular development; criminal tendencies, if any; the health of all organs and the candidate's state of fecundity.

Changes Suggested In Patent Laws

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Suggested changes in the patent laws and the assertion that American "patent pools" have left the United States defenseless against foreign bombing raids, were made Dec. 9 before the congressional committee investigating patent pools.

Clyde Pangborn, aerial conquerer of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, uttered the words of warning.

"Japan," he said, "has organized a suicide corps of man aerial torpedoes capable of destroying New York, Chicago and other American cities in a few hours. Her air force is easily capable of occupying the Aleutian Islands and, using that as a base, destroying our larger population centers without hindrance."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

current semiannual payment of approximately $117,671,000, due Dec. 15. The American bill for the debt service expressed willingness to discuss any new proposals for settlement, but Sir Ronald's note, given out here, said there was no new development offering hope of compromise. Britain, he said, will resume discussions "whenever the situation warrants."

Naval—Japan Presents Parity Demands

London (AP) — Admiral Nagano placed Japan's demands for a navy as large at that of any major world power squarely before the delegates to the International Naval Conference today, in a second-round discussion of a problem which has threatened to wreck the parley. The Admiral was the only speaker and the session was adjourned until tomorrow when the American and British delegates will reply to the Japanese demands.

Meanwhile, Lord Stanley, parliamentary financial secretary of the British Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain proposes to order seven additional destroyers for the current financial year.

Industrial—Conferees Rebuked by Green

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The Berry Industrial Conference postponed the formation of its permanent industrial council until next week, so great was the confusion caused by a walkout of many business factions.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor thereupon issued a stern warning to the industrialists to reconsider their flouting of the conference, which labor has taken with high seriousness since the beginning of efforts to replace the NRA with something lasting. Industry must face drastic social pressure if it will not co-operate to deal with the unemployment which reached 11,650,000 in October, he said.

Swiss—Meyer Elected in Presidential Rotation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berne, Switz. — Albert Meyer, Finance Minister and long defender of the gold Swiss franc, was elected President of Switzerland for the year 1936 to succeed Rudolph Minger. His choice was a matter of routine, since one member of the Federal Council serves as President each year, the position rotating in order of seniority. The President's office is mostly that of council chairman. Mr. Meyer continues to head his administrative department and serves as chief official in any ceremonies.

Silver—Lowered Treasury Bid Upsets World Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The Treasury's action suddenly and without warning withdrawing its support from the silver market, whose price it had been progressively driving to higher artificial levels in accordance with the Silver Purchase Act, left both Washington and the world's silver markets in the utmost confusion today. The Treasury would say nothing beyond assurance that the act would be duely carried out, and the informal hint that purchases would be commenced again at a lower price.

Thus Washington once more blinked at this fantastic silver drama, precipitated by a handful of Western silver senators, credited with derailing the Chinese currency system and gravely embarrassing all silver currency nations, and now become a prime object of former President Hoover's scorn.

Possible reasons for the Treasury action: Financial Page.

Air Liner—Crash of Belgian Plane Probed

Tatsfield, Eng. (AP) — Air Ministry officials began an inquiry into the crash of a Belgian air liner near this village, in which the 11 passengers and crew were lost. Ice which formed on the plane's wings apparently forced it down after it crossed the English Channel en route from Brussels to London.

Clipper—Takes On Passengers for Manila

Honolulu (AP) — The Philippine Clipper with five passengers—the first to utilize commercial air passage across the Pacific—roared away from Pearl Harbor for Midway Island at 11:54 a. m., E. S. T., today, also bearing the second air mail for Manila from the United States.

"A "stowaway" was discovered aboard ship here. A mosquito was found by F. K. Lee, board of health inspector, as he searched the seaplane with spray gun and mosquito net. Mr. Lee said the insect probably got aboard the Clipper at Alameda.

Transatlantic—Air Mail Delegate Sees President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Plans for regular transatlantic air-mail flights in which the United States, Canada, the Irish Free State and Great Britain would co-operate were discussed with President Roosevelt by Sir MacDonald Banks, director of the British postal service.

Liggett—Slayer Declared Identified

Minneapolis (AP) — John Hilborn, Minneapolis detective head, announced that Mrs. Walter Liggett had positively identified Isadore (Kid Cann) Blumenfeld, a liquor agent, as the slayer of her husband, crusading Minneapolis publisher. Mrs. Liggett witnessed the crime.

Blumenfeld, already under arrest on suspicion, continued to protest his innocence.

Sabotage—Two British Warships Damaged

London (AP) — The British Admiralty admitted the battleship Royal Oak and the submarine Oberon had been sabotaged, but added only that "Inquiries into these cases are proceeding." The Royal Oak sabotage consisted of short-circuiting the electric system, while a commutator on the Oberon was tampered with. It was reported the ships were forced to delay for four days their departure to join the Mediterranean fleet.

Edinburgh's Roisterous New Year's Faces Rival in Calmer Celebration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—There is a movement afoot in Edinburgh for less roisterous celebrations of hogmanay—the last day of the year—a word derived from the French dialect.

All who know the Scottish capital recall the well-known custom of keeping holiday and celebrating the coming of the New Year rather than Christmas—a heritage to which the Scots are said to be indebted to John Knox, famous exponent of Protestantism, and his associates.

Round the Tron Church steeple in the center of the city it has long been the custom on every hogmanay night for a celebrating crowd to gather. The roistering element, by the time midnight strikes, has enormously increased and the reveling of the occasion has for long left much to be desired.

The Edinburgh Evening News has passed on a hint to the Heather Club which, with Councillor J. Wilson MacLaren and other well-known townsmen, have enthusiastically set afoot an effort for improvement.

Arrangements are being made for a celebration at which a band and vocalists will provide a program having regard to fitness and reverence combined with festival.

It is proposed to arrange loud speakers at various points which will convey music for the occasion and seasonal greetings and appropriate messages. Many are encouraged in the hope that the gathering will see the dawn of a new epoch as well as a New Year.

Recorder of Deeds Saves By Photographic Copying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11—Photographic copying in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia has resulted in great economies, the Bureau of Municipal Research reports. In the 1936 budget, the first for a full year of photographic work, there are salaries of $49,000 for a force of 24. The 1934 salary figure was $158,600 and the 1927 figure $573,000.

The marked reduction between 1927 and 1934 was due largely, of course, to the great decline in the amount of copying to be done. The fall in the amount of fees paid gives a reliable indication of this decline. Their total in 1927 was $679,301 and in 1934 only $244,281.

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Rex†	New York, Dec. 14	Dec. 13, 8:00 pm	Dec. 14, 8:00 am
Europa‡	N. Y'k, Dec. 14, 12 m'dn't	Dec. 14, 1:00 pm	Dec. 14, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Makura	San Francisco, Dec. 18	Dec. 13, 4:00 pm	Dec. 13, 7:30 pm
Nordic	San Francisco, Dec. 19	Dec. 14, 4:00 pm	Dec. 14, 7:30 pm
Nordic	San Pedro, Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 4:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
President Jefferson	Seattle, Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 4:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm
President Coolidge	San Francisco, Dec. 28	Dec. 23, 4:00 pm	Dec. 23, 7:30 pm

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‡Must be specially addressed.

Supreme Court Grants Delay In Cotton Act Suit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Further Supreme Court arguments on the Bankhead Cotton Control Act were deferred today at the request of the Justice Department. The arguments may continue tomorrow or the case may be submitted on printed briefs.

Silent during yesterday's arguments on AAA—in sharp contrast to their bombardment of Solicitor General Stanley Reed Monday—the justices resumed their interrogation when the Lee Moor suit involving the cotton act came up.

Basis of Suit

In the Moor case, the Texas & New Orleans Railroad declined to carry cotton from Clint, Texas, to New Orleans on the ground Mr. Moor had not paid $49,335 in ginning taxes on cotton harvested in excess of his quota.

Mr. Moor, seeking a mandatory injunction against the railroad, declared the Bankhead act, on which the railroad based its refusal, unconstitutional as an encroachment of the Federal Government on states' rights.

Government's Contention

The Government joined in the suit to argue, first, that the case could be decided without a ruling on the question of constitutionality, and second, that if it coult not, the act was valid.

Mr. Justice Sutherland asked Thornton Hardie, Mr. Moor's counsel, if his position was that Mr. Moor had been "coerced" into signing the Bankhead agreement under which he was exempted from the tax for the portion of his crop within the quota.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Hardie, adding in response to questions by Mr. Justice Butler that lower court records would sustain his contention.

Interstate Commerce

Mr. Justices Stone, McReynolds and Vandevanter inquired if the act applied only to cotton in interstate commerce. Attorney Henry E. Hackney, also representing Mr. Moor, said there were penalties for sales wholly within a state.

Mr. Reed argued that the planter-railroad suit, to which the Government is not a party, appeared to be "nonadversary" or friendly litigation, and that little evidence had been presented in the lower courts.

Asks for Delay

The justices questioned him on his contention that the case did not present a proper basis on which to decide the constitutional issue. After Chief Justice Hughes had inquired about a decision Reed had cited, the Solicitor General said he felt unable to continue. Friends attributed his request to the intensive work in preparing four new-deal tests, which he planned to argue personally within a 10-day period.

AAA Arguments

Earlier in the day, Mr. Reed had heard George Wharton Pepper, counsel for the Hoosac Mills of Massachusetts, shout that the AAA, the New Deal's broad crop adjustment program, was forcing the farmer to "sell his freedom for a mess of pottage." Then Pepper breathed a prayer to avert "regimentation" of America.

Warmly Mr. Reed replied that there was "no regimentation; no control." He said AAA—which involves taxes on processors of farm products and a system of benefit payments to farmers who agree to adjust production—was warranted for the "general welfare."

Mr. Reed reiterated the Government contention that "in so far as the welfare clause gives it the right to tax and to appropriate money so long as it is limited to the general welfare, that is within the appropriating power of Congress."

Welfare Provisions

He argued there was no reason why Congress should not be permitted to equalize benefits between agriculture and industry, and pleaded for a "reasonable" interpretation of the scope of the welfare clause.

Included in the tightly packed audience, listening intently, was John W. Davis, 1924 Democratic nominee for President, who had filed a brief attacking the AAA. Others present included the Arshbishop of York.

Mr. Pepper criticized government reliance on the welfare clause, saying "the Solicitor General" had seen the NRA fail on the commerce clause and has been "forced to abandon" that argument.

Edward R. Hale and Bennett Sanderson of Boston, also of Hoosac Mills counsel, argued briefly, contending the act involved an unconstitutional delegation of power by Congress to the Secretary of Agriculture in the fixing of process tax rates.

Primitive Flax Making in Hungary

Publishers

Hungarian Women Still Use These Ancient Breakers in Flax Making

Ancient Crafts in Modern Times—VI

The making of linen from flax of the field is as old as the use of clothing to cover the human figure. The methods used to change flax into linen are likewise ancient, yet there have been discovered no mechanical means of speeding up the processes or diminishing the labor without depreciating the value of the finished product.

The best linen today comes from peasant villages of Ireland, Hungary and half a dozen other nations where primitive methods of preparation are still in use. They have remained the same for thousands of years. Archaeologists find the use of flax extending back to the stone age, where among other relics is found rough unworked flax made into bundles. Flax was the material for making fishing lines, snares for wild animals, cords for earthenware vessels, and, later on in history, for the long flowing robes of Biblical days.

Flax must be bundled carefully, each plant in a bundle being essentially the same length as others. Then it is soaked for weeks in pure, soft water and dried for an entire season, a process called "retting." Afterward comes the "scutching," in which the pulp of the plant is broken out, leaving the fiber, followed by combing, which leaves only the whiter, finer strands.

Roosevelt Names Durand For Tariff Commission

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Edward Dana Durand, Republican, whose appointment to the United States Tariff Commission was announced by President Roosevelt while en route to Chicago, will fill the vacancy left by John Lee Coulter of North Dakota, another Republican.

Mr. Durand's appointment maintained a Democratic-Republican balance on the commission. Raymond Stevens, who succeeded Commissioner Ira Ornburn of Connecticut, last month, is a New Hampshire Democrat. Commissioner Durand graduated from Oberlin in 1893, receiving a Ph. D. from Cornell three years later. After teaching at Leland Stanford and Harvard he became director of the United States census and held posts with the U. S. Food Administration, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Tariff Commission.

Arthur P. DeCamp

Arthur P. DeCamp, who passed on at his home in Centerville, Mass., early today, was a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. DeCamp was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He was a student of Christian Science for more than 45 years, and for nearly all of that time was actively engaged in the practice of Christian Science.

He became a member of The Mother Church in 1890 and in 1900 attended the Normal class of the Board of Education, receiving a certificate to teach Christian Science. Following his instruction in the Normal class, Mr. DeCamp remained in Boston, and in October, 1901, he was, on the recommendation of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, elected a First Member of The Mother Church.

Soon he became a member of the Committee on Finance of The Mother Church, which office he held until June, 1902. Making his home in St. Louis, Mr. DeCamp served First Church there as its First Reader and was Committee on Publication for a period of five years.

During the World War he was a special representative of The Mother Church in France and also rendered service as a member of a Christian Science Relief Committee in dispensing aid to flood sufferers in the Mississippi River Valley. Since 1929 he has been a member of the Board of Lectureship.

Services will be held in the chapel of Stone, Deal and Ames, undertakers, at Centerville on Friday.

Lava Island Near Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Perhaps the most remarkable among the numerous islands along the Queensland coast is Water Island, in Torres Strait. It is uninhabited and belongs to the Murray group. It is actually the shell of an extinct volcano, with solidified walls of lava rising 200 to 300 feet around an interior lake of salt water of unknown depth.

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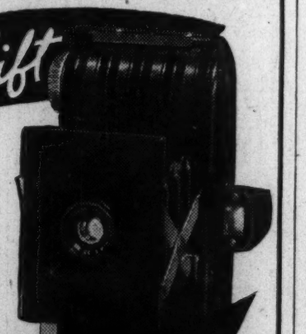

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Need Is Found for Training Men for Government Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—A career service is as necessary for the fireman and water inspector, the assessor and park official, as for the diplomat who goes over seas. When one person out of every 40 is working for Government—either federal, state or local—it is time that these people were trained for their life work, it was brought out at the national convention of the American Vocational Association, here recently.

Vocational training should not only touch those men and women who go into industry to make machines, produce felt hats and manufacture thousands of industrial products, but it should reach out into the Government service and train public employees, it was pointed out.

For Advance Training

The slow and costly process of training government employees after they get their jobs, thus adding to the taxpayers' burden, should be supplanted by in-service municipal training schools, according to Albert H. Hall, director of the bureau of training and research, Albany, N. Y. He pointed out that 3,000,000 persons are today regularly employed in federal, state and local governments. Out of these, he said, more than 1,000,000 are in the service of local governments.

In many parts of the country, it is reported that training schools for government and municipal employees are making great strides, Mr. Hall said. In New York State the inexpensive municipal training school is supplanting the costly method of receiving a knowledge of the job through experience on it.

Many Schools in New York

More than 250 training schools with a total attendance of over 33,000 city and village officials have been operated in New York State since 1928, sponsored by the Mayors' Conference, he said.

More than 2000 policemen and 5000 firemen go to school every year in New York State, Mr. Hall said. Courses are organized in municipal training institutes for men in public welfare departments, for purchasing officials, clerks, building inspectors, sewage plant operators, milk and dairy inspectors, assessors, recreation officials, water superintendents and food inspectors.

Oklahoma has a training program for firemen, water works operators, police officers. New Jersey is operating special classes in chemistry for its water works operators. Also special classes are held for firemen where they learn to develop judgment concerning wind currents and other influencing factors pertaining to fires.

In Texas, a school was established for highway patrolmen, and "in-service programs" for local government employees have been developed in Virginia and southern California.

Financial Support Sought

A bill coming up in Congress which would advance financial aid to these various training schools is said to be supported by the American Vocational Association and the American Municipal Association.

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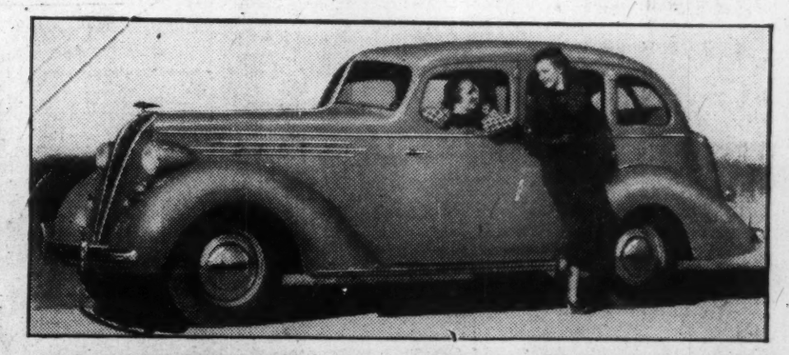

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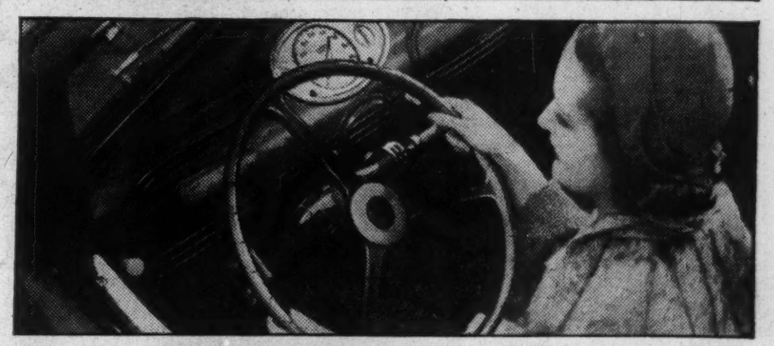

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Income Redistribution Advocated by Wallace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Secretary Wallace called yesterday for a redistribution of income in the United States, asserting such a realignment was "not a proposal but a necessity."

Calling also for a permanent crop adjustment program, for a balanced industrial and agricultural production, for a lowering of tariff barriers and an increased foreign trade, Mr. Wallace said in his annual report:

"Here, then, is what we must recognize: the redistribution of income is not a proposal but a necessity. In one way or another it results automatically from any of the courses open to us. We cannot avoid it by ceasing to produce for export and by limiting our imports to necessities. That is to cripple agriculture, to make permanent the necessity for costly farm relief, to compel disadvantageous urban adjustments, and to create scarcity.

Unemployment Costs

"The resulting unemployment involves heavy public expenditures. In such circumstances we first reduce the national income and then redistribute the reduced total to avert disaster."

The other course open, Mr. Wallace said, "involves a redistribution of income likewise, but under happier conditions."

"With production stimulated through international trade," he said, "the total national income would increase, and though the increase would have to be distributed so as to increase consumption per capita, the operation would raise the national standard of living. By this means we would be balancing the national consumption with the national production or its equivalent—and on a rising scale."

Agriculture's Position

Agriculture, the Secretary said, will not monopolize the benefit of a more liberal import policy "even in the earlier stages."

"If we admit foreign goods into the United States," he continued, "it will provide dollar exchange that other countries can spend."

Defending the Administration against criticism of farm imports during the past year, Mr. Wallace blamed the drought but said "the farm imports now entering the United States are only a trickle, and there is no chance that they can become a flood." The Secretary asserted then that all imports came in over the regular tariff wall.

Foreign Market

It is "certainly possible," Mr. Wallace said, to exclude foreign commodities from the domestic market, "but the action will tend at the same time to keep within the country products that should go out. . . . Practically, the question to be decided is whether a small gain in the home market is worth a substantial loss in the foreign market."

In shaping a national farm policy, the secretary said, the first duty is to conceive it in the national interest, rather than in the interest of any one group.

"This does not mean," Mr. Wallace said, "that it should necessarily benefit every citizen and every occupation equally and at once."

The nation's acreage required at average yields to supply the export market, Mr. Wallace said, declined from 84,000,000 acres in the fiscal year 1921 to 39,000,000 acres in the fiscal year 1934.

To keep this acreage out of production indefinitely," he asserted, "is defeatism."

Many new trade agreements are pending Mr. Wallace remarked, but progress is slow "because the country does not yet realize that the penalties of the exclusion policy are greater than any that the opposite program would involve."

Defends AAA Program

"An example of the muddy thinking that prevails on this subject," he continued, "is the tendency of city dwellers to blame the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for crop limitation. Actually, the original cause is the country's refusal to allow agriculture to regain its foreign market. We fail to import goods enough to enable foreigners to buy our agricultural products. Lower tariffs could restore this market, and it is unreasonable and unfair to blame the effects of crop limitation on the crop-control machinery rather than on the tariff policy that makes the limitation unnecessary."

Constitutional Issues

Discussing the "constitutional problem," Mr. Wallace reviewed pending litigation and set forth briefly the Government's arguments that the AAA is constitutional.

"The processing taxes," he said, "are excise taxes, uniform in their operation both geographically and in their incident upon all processors in the same class, and levied under the tax power granted to Congress in . . . the federal Constitution."

Mr. Wallace cited efforts of the depression as an argument against the use of export bounties, or a two-price system. He said that in 1932, great surpluses of commercial crops here had forced prices to the bottom, and that there still was no demand for the commodities in foreign countries. Cotton exports increased, he said, but the gross returns to producers were the smallest since 1901, and the exports went to increase foreign stocks rather than for consumption.

Export Subsidies

"Export subsidies without production control," he said, "would overstimulate production and force world prices down. The subsidies would have to be constantly increased, so as to move out an ever-increasing surplus."

Mr. Wallace asserted that the Administration did not intend to produce scarcity, and that normal growing conditions in 1936 may again bring to the front the problem of surpluses.

He contended consumers had suffered no injury from the farm programs, and that farmers do not and cannot monopolize the benefits of farm recovery.

Land Utilization

Discussing land utilization, Mr. Wallace said that "certain groups may advantageously combine farms with non-farm work. Suburban living, with land enough to grow food, may unite the best elements of both urban and rural life and may cushion unemployment.

"Moreover, good roads and the automobile are gradually lessening the concentration of employment in large cities and creating opportunities for work in the less remote rural areas" the Secretary said. "True, the decentralization of industry is not in itself a source of new employment. There may be no more employment afterward than there was before.

Spreading Work

"But spreading work geographically may spread it in the economic sense, too; it may enable more people to accept half-time jobs. As a means of allaying the pangs of unemployment, that is not to be despised."

The "supreme objection" to lodging masses of the unemployed on the land, Mr. Wallace said, is not their inexperience in agriculture but the impossibility of maintaining them there without supplementary employment.

Mr. Wallace said so-called subsistence farming "will not furnish subsistence; and as the number of families seeking part-time work increases, the difficulty of providing them with the necessary supplementary income increases too."

Tenant Farmers

Pointing to the growing number of tenant farmers in the nation, Mr. Wallace said 42 per cent of the farmers in 1930 rented all the lands they operated, and 11 per cent more rented a part of their lands.

Tenant farmers in the United States seldom improve the farms they operate, Mr. Wallace said, for they usually do not get compensation for such improvements. Other countries require such compensation, he said, suggesting that such action here would make tenant occupancy more stable and would protect and improve the farm plant.

Concerning the farm rehabilitation problem in areas affected by the 1934 drought, Mr. Wallace said, "It is improbable that there will be any general retreat of farming from even the worst affected areas." However, he said, research should help in readjusting the selection of crops for the drought areas.

A Prize Winning Pictorial News Photograph

© Daily News

"None So Small—"

This Interesting Picture by John Twyman of the New York Daily News Won Second Prize in Its Class in the Exhibition Held by the New York Press Photographers' Association

Harvardian Leads In Chinese Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

with a population that is 90 per cent Chinese. Its forcible separation was a heavy blow.

China is a large country, however its area is estimated. China, as shown on the ordinary map, has 4,278,352 square miles, as against 3,027,789 in the United States, excluding Alaska and outlying possessions. Even if one lops off Manchoukuo, Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet, China is almost two thirds as large as the United States. But China (excluding Manchuria) had only about 6000 miles of railroads in 1932, as against about 250,000 in the United States. A little has been added since 1932, but not enough to weaken the force of the contrast.

China has not even one transcontinental railroad system; the first rail connection between the old capital, Peiping, and the southern metropolis, Canton, will be opened up when the Canton-Hankow Railroad is completed next year.

China Lags Behind World

China has lagged far behind America, Western Europe and Japan in industrial development; and in the present age industrial inferiority spells military and political inferiority. Even in agricultural products for which China has been famous for centuries, such as tea and silk there has been an alarming decline in exports. Between 1928 and 1933 the value of silk exported from China decreased from 282,000,000 to 93,000,000 Chinese dollars. Chinese skill in the ceramics industry gave the country its name. But today, more chinaware is imported than is exported. China must import such staple foodstuffs as wheat and rice, partly because of recurring droughts and flood, partly because of low yields, as a result of backward methods of civilization and lack of farming machinery.

If it were not for the home remittances of the proverbially thrifty and hard-working Chinese abroad, China would be faced with a serious unfavorable balance of payments, and its financial problems would be even more serious than they are.

Causes of Difficulties

Some of China's difficulties are the result of unfavorable natural causes others may fairly be attributed to corrupt and inefficient administration, a lamentable deficiency of popular education, and a tendency to cling to old-fashioned methods of farming, trading and marketing in an intensely competitive modern world.

Sympathetic foreign residents in China often make the point that the outside world hears only of spectacular catastrophes, such as floods and bandit raids and learns little of the constructive effort that is being made by the Chinese on behalf of their country. There is doubtless some truth in this observation. Both the Government and private organizations and individuals have made noteworthy contributions to the upbuilding and reconstruction of China.

Soong Does Good Work

Perhaps the most significant organized effort in this direction is being made by the National Economic Council, which was created four years ago and is now functioning under the presidency of Dr. T. V. Soong, a Harvard graduate who is one of China's ablest financial and political leaders.

The membership of the National Economic Council includes several Cabinet Ministers and a number of business, financial and agricultural experts. On a modest budget, which was about 12,000,000 Chinese dollars during the present year, it has achieved remarkable results in such varied fields as flood prevention, road-building, improvement of basic crops, such as cotton, tea and silk, rural health work and the promotion of rural co-operation.

The National Economic Council has placed road construction on a national basis, eliminated waste and duplication within the various provinces. By making advances to the provincial governments it made possible the construction, within two years, of about 2700 miles of new roads, apart from the larger amount of construction that was carried out by the provinces on their own budgets.

Technical Problems

There are various technical problems associated with tea, silk and cotton cultivation; one common handicap has been the absence of a system of grading and standardization, calculated to insure uniform standards of quality. Here again the National Economic Council has been hard at work, endeavoring to raise and unify standards and to organize farmers and merchants along co-operative lines. It has also centralized the flood protection measures and has taken charge of noteworthy engineering projects, such as the diversion of the waters of the Hwai, one of China's minor unruly streams, into the Yangtse.

The Canton-Hankow Railroad, an important link in China's communication system, will be completed in 1936. The Lunghai Railroad, China's sole long east-west line, is gradually creeping westward and has now reached Sianfu, capital of Shensi Province. There has been some new railroad construction in Chekiang Province, near Shanghai. China is now linked up with air lines; it is possible to fly in a single day from Shanghai to Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen. Formerly such a trip could have been made by boat and sedan-chair and would have required at least two weeks.

Devoted Efforts

Some fine and devoted work is being done in bringing education to the illiterate Chinese masses; the efforts of Dr. James Yen and his assistants to create a model "hsien," or county, in the vicinity of Peiping and to impart a minimum of 1000 characters to illiterates are especially noteworthy.

Left to itself China might gradually build more railroads and schools and bring its population to a more tolerable, if not to a high, standard of living. But it is doubtful whether it can count on the "10 or 15 years of freedom from external aggression" which a Chinese agricultural expert mentioned as the prerequisite of genuine progress.

If one compares the swift strides of Japan on the mainland of Asia since 1931 with the creeping pace of Chinese reconstruction, it is hard to see how China can avoid the necessity of taking more and more account of the Japanese factor in its future development. China is an old country that has survived and absorbed many conquerors. But it is now faced with a unique problem in dealing with a neighbor that is far superior in military and industrial power, that has its own culture and civilization, unlike the Mongols whom China absorbed, and that pursues a policy not of military plundering and conquest, but of domination with the subtler weapons of modern industry, trade and finance.

News Photographers Of New York Stage Own Art Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—New York City's news photographers are having their innings at the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center this week in an exhibition of the best of their work during the past decade, the first such showing ever held. The exhibit of more than 300 photographs, chosen from several thousand they have had published in their newspapers during the last 10 years, opened yesterday and will continue through Sunday, Dec. 15.

Sponsored by the Press Photographers' Association of New York, the exhibits are divided into the "spot news" and "pictorial news" classes. First, second and third prize winners in each class were announced yesterday, following a preview and balloting Monday night by 100 picture editors, newspaper and magazine publishers and art directors.

First prize in the "pictorial news" class went to Arthur Sasse, of the International News Service, for his "Winter Night at Governor's Island," a night view of New York City's glittering down-town sky line taken from Governor's Island and showing in the foreground one soldier building a fire and another standing erect.

Second prize in this class was awarded to Victor Twyman, of the New York Daily News, for his "None so Small," an "angle" picture of a policeman holding a paper cup of water for a thirsty bird on a window sill, and third prize was won by J. Hal Steffen, of the New York Herald Tribune, for "Sunbeams," a sunny-day picture taken under the "El."

In the "spot news" class, all three prizes were won by the New York Daily News staff, the first going to R. F. Cranston, the second to Philip Levinne and the third to John Tresilian.

Roosevelt Speeds Hunt for Ellsworth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt's personal concern for the welfare of Lincoln Ellsworth, missing antarctic explorer, was expressed Dec. 9 by the State Department, which said it was expediting plans for a relief expedition.

"The President has today indicated his personal interest concerning the steps being taken for the assistance of Lincoln Ellsworth," said a department statement.

"The present plan to send a relief expedition . . . has been expedited by the State Department, which has been in constant communication with Mr. Ellsworth's representative in New York as well as with the British and Australian Governments.

"The relief ship Wyatt Earp is now at Magellanes, Chili, and through the courtesy of the Chilean Government has been able to prepare for its trip to Antarctica. The British Government has ordered the Discovery Second to an Australian port for possible use in the search. Also offering aid are the Rymill expedition in Graghamland and the whaling fleet of Mr. Lars Christensen."

Make Woods Give Constant Yield, Roosevelt Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The future of America is interlocked with the future of her forests, President Roosevelt will say in the January issue of the Forestry News Digest, Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, is marking the sixtieth anniversary of forestry with the publication of a special number of the Digest. President Roosevelt, leading a summary of opinion of foresters from every section of the country, points to the need of capable management to provide for continuous yield of the forests, and adds that as a renewable resource the forests stand ready to protect and sustain the lives and happiness of millions of Americans.

Forestry Popularized

Mr. Pack, commenting on the matter, noted that in 1876 Franklin B. Hough was named forest agent and was commissioned to inquire into the forest resources of the nation. "The statement of the President," said Mr. Pack, "again brings to the fore the importance of the wise use of forest lands. The forestry profession should feel greatly encouraged by the President's view of our forests as capable of management for continuous yield."

Mr. Pack has reports from women's clubs, D. A. R., Scout leaders, schoolteachers and civic groups, saying that they will make forestry a major project in 1936.

The statement by President Roosevelt runs in part as follows:

"Our forests, with their manifold resources and products, with the abundant opportunities they provide for recreation and inspiration, have been, and continue to be, a part of the basic pattern woven into our national fabric. Their well-being is essential to the well-being of our people themselves—indeed, it is fortunate that the needs of the forests and the needs of our people fit so well together.

Rebuilding by CCC

"Today we have a new manifestation of this mutual need—the Civilian Conservation Corps. This organization is sworn to the protection of our forests from fire and misuse; to the rebuilding of our forests.

"From its beginnings in the Department of Agriculture 60 years ago, forestry in the United States has moved steadily toward bringing about wise use of our forest lands. Now, through the Civilian Conservation Corps, forestry is helping to rebuild our youth as well as our forest resources; is helping to shape the destiny of both, and thus contributing materially to our national security. American forestry efforts must be consolidated, and advanced."

Realtors Report Southeast Wants Cheaper Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the knowledge that the first annual Southeast regional meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, held in Atlanta Dec. 5, 6, and 7, was a success, the 200 delegates, attending the three-day meeting, concluded the conference, thoroughly satisfied with their first effort.

Realtors representing Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina reported an improvement in real estate business as well as other business. They stated that more people are demanding moderately priced houses between $4000 and $12,000; also that there is a large increase in sales, prices, collection of rent and other vital parts of real estate.

In a discussion of housing conditions, realtors made three suggestions to the Federal Government for the improvement of housing conditions. They urged that the Government "use its great power and influence to develop and to recommend to the various states a tax system which relieves the crushing burdens on shelter imposed by the obsolete general property tax."

The realtors also advised "an agency assuring the marketability of the mortgage, so that by means of increased attractiveness and protection of the long-term credit structure mortgage interest rates will be decreased." They further suggested a program to reduce building costs.

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Co-operatives Open New Doors to Consumers

Strides made by consumer co-operation during the depression compel attention, especially in America, where growth in the past six years has been tremendous and is still spreading in practically every section of the land.

Consumer Co-operation
First of Six Wednesday Articles

By Bertram Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The growth of consumer co-operation, especially during the depression, is today impelling a closer and more serious consideration of this economic movement in every country in which it is implanted.

Even as it grew out of hungry and desolate years in Europe, so it has taken deeper root in America during the last six years and, by its spread is calling the attention of every thoughtful person to its aims, accomplishments and implications.

It was in Rochdale, England, in the so-called "hungry forties," 90 years ago that the principles of co-operation were laid down when 28 poor weavers, disillusioned regarding the ability of political action to bring economic reform, decided to launch a movement that should be wholly economic in nature.

It Was a Small Acorn

It took these weavers a year to save £28, the capital on which the movement was launched. At the same time they wrote what have been called the Rochdale principles, which govern the co-operative movement all over the world.

These rules were simple. The first declared that membership in a co-operative should be open; religious views, political leanings or racial questions should not be allowed to be voiced within the movement. The whole thing should be kept on new broad economic lines.

They further decided that the shares of stock constituting the capital structure of the movement should have no voting power. There should be only one vote to each member regardless of the number of shares he owned, and further that there should be no proxy voting.

By a Staff Artist — "Proof of the Pudding ——"

Labor and Capital Equal

They ruled also that capital should, for the first time, be placed on an equal footing with labor. Each should have a fixed wage. In the matter of stock there should be a set rate of interest just as there should be a determined wage for labor. The profits, they ruled, should go back to the man who made them possible—the consumer. The distribution of profits became the patronage dividend, the sum paid back to consumer members at the end of the year in ratio to their purchases.

From the start the idea was a success. Today the Co-operative Wholesale Society is one of England's largest single businesses. Its banking volume is second only to the Bank of England. The consumers through this organization which they govern and control, own more than 150 factories of their own.

Keep Money in the Family

They buy the wheat for their bread direct from the Canadian wheat fields. They own their own tea plantations in Ceylon. They operate their own insurance company.

More than half the families of England and Scotland belong to co-operative societies. Last year, with business all over the world struggling to throw off the effects of the depression, the co-operatives of Great Britain made a gain of $50,000,000 in sales.

Finland took the idea from England. Today, with consumer co-operation fast approaching the dimensions of a national economic order, Finland has definitely emerged from the depression. Russian Communism and German Fascism can make no progress against the sturdy ideals of democracy ingrained in the Finns. For to the Finns' consumer co-operation is economic democracy, and it works.

Sweden Takes Bit in Teeth

As late as 1918 Swedish industry was in the grip of trusts. The price of margarine, of overshoes, of lamp bulbs, of most other commodities were fixed by the monopolies. In 1918 the co-operatives felt strong enough to go to war with the trusts. That war has written economic history.

One by one the co-operatives broke or brought into control the vexatious trusts. Today, not one of them retains its old control.

The price level of Sweden is fixed by the organized consumers. In this fixing process the co-operatives brought the price of overshoes down to less than half of the trust price. They cut lamp bulbs from 37 cents to 20 cents. Sweden to a large extent withstood the depression, and co-operation as the backbone of Swedish industry and trade helped to do it.

What It Did for Denmark

Denmark took over consumer co-operation with more than half of her farms worked by tenants, and many of her people in distress. Co-operation has changed the whole face of Denmark. Through co-operative action, the farmers of Denmark have won back ownership of their land. Through co-operation, agriculture has been remade until today the Danish farmer is among the best in the world.

And now the movement is flourishing in America. There had been various co-operative experiments carried out from time to time since the Civil War. Some of them were ambitious. But never before had it gained a national foothold and emerged with membership in the millions to definitely declare that here was a new economic order.

Wisconsin Finns Triumph

The signs along the industrial front cannot be evaded. A few years ago one could decry the co-operatives. Today one cannot.

Many smiled in 1917 when a group of Finns in northern Wisconsin met to form a wholesale house of their own to save their 19 small co-operative stores then struggling for an existence. The smile could be excused. At that meeting the Finns raised $15.50.

Last year that wholesale concern, doing a business for the year of $2,000,000 moved into its new $100,000 home, the biggest wholesale house in Superior, Wis. The 19 stores had grown to 133. The largest one of them is doing a business this year that will run close to $1,000,000.

The first co-operative gasoline station was opened in 1921. Today there are more than 2000 in operation in the United States. Four big plants in the Middle West are blending "co-op" brand lubricants. The figures of the business of some of these wholesale houses are thought-provoking.

Oil for the Cars of Co-op

There is one in St. Paul which has organized more than 200 retail oil and gas "co-ops" in North Dakota. This wholesale concern has taken second place as a statewide distributor of "gas" in North Dakota. In 88 towns in which there were "co-op" stations they sold nearly a third of all the gasoline handled. In every town where there is a "co-op" station it leads as a local distributor.

Another wholesale house in Minneapolis is writing the same story. Minnesota has seen the "co-ops" move into second place as distributors. And where the "co-op" gasoline station is making a success, other co-operative activities are growing up naturally. The "gas" station brings a store, or a coal yard, a fuel oil business, all co-operative.

Extends to Other Lines

Yet the first "co-op" oil blending plant is only six years old this year. The bulk of this development has been pushed through since 1929. Following the "co-op" incursion into gasoline, there have come "co-op" brand batteries and tires, farm machinery, a "co-op" tractor, canned goods, package goods, chicken feed and fertilizer.

There is a story in fertilizer alone. For the farmers of the Middle West started out to break fertilizer prices that were fixed by an organized group. They brought the price down to $20 a ton from a high of $34. They went further than that and are today taking the whole output of a 110,000-ton-a-year plant located at Lockland, Ohio.

College Makes Profit

The sweep of the movement is shown by the widely diversified groups who have taken up the co-operative way as a method by which to better their economic lot. In Madison, Wis., is a "co-op" made up for the greater part of members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

This started a little over a year ago with a single filling station. After operating for eight months, during which time they did a business of $18,000, the membership grew at a rate that demanded swift expansion.

Today they are operating three filling stations, a bulk gasoline and fuel oil plant, a coal yard, and plans are under way for still further expansion. The business today does more than $3000 a week.

At the other end of the social scale is the Negro co-operative group in Gary, Indiana, made up of a membership drawn from the unskilled workers in the steel plants. It was started with a capital of $24 three years ago. This year the co-operative store is doing a $35,000 business. These Negroes feel that they have found the method whereby they can work out their economic salvation and are pushing ahead on a program that calls for a complete co-operatization of the Negro section of Gary.

In Colorado, is a filling station with a capital of $14,000. This organization has $100,000 in cash reserves for expansion and has paid back to its members $650,000 in patronage dividends.

Story Repeats Itself

The story can be repeated hundreds of times through Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and eastward and southward to Pennsylvania and Texas through the whole sweep of the Middle West.

Behind all this growth is the fact that a growing percentage of the population of the United States is accepting the ideals of co-operation as a new principle whereupon they intend to build their own economic order.

Because of this, the whole movement presents implications that challenges many orthodox ideas of industry and finance that cannot be ignored or evaded. Industry generally must face these implications.

Fills New Economic Need

With the whole nation studying and considering the multiplicity of plans calling for a more equitable economic order, for changes and shifts in the whole structure of wealth, profit, production and distribution, the co-operative movement with its demonstrated workability becomes something upon which more and more attention is being centered.

The consumer co-operative movement is making, wherever it goes into action, certain drastic and fundamental changes in the financial and industrial set-up.

Must Be Considered

It has worked out several changes already, changes that go direct to the roots of some of our most pressing problems. Because of this, it is necessary to attempt to appraise the movement, weigh its claims and challenges, and try to gauge the depth of its importance.

The movement has definitely grown to the size and importance where such an appraisal is necessary. For, from an insignificant group in 1921 it has grown to its present size with more than 6500 consumer co-operatives and 2,000,000 members. And every day sees that number and membership increase.

Industrial Unions Rebuked by Green In Reply to Lewis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today made public his letter declining the invitation of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, to be chairman of the newly formed committee to promote industrial organization.

The A. F. of L. president, whose personal sympathies are claimed by Mr. Lewis to lie with the advocates of industrial unions, reiterated his censure of the new movement and said he expected to remain "a loyal and devoted part of the family of organized labor."

Refuses Invitation

His letter to Mr. Lewis read, in part, as follows:

"During more than 30 years of association with the American Federation of Labor, I have never aligned myself with any organization which bore the slightest resemblance to a secession or dual movement either within or outside the parent body. I cannot do so now. Consequently, I respectfully decline the invitation you submit in your letter dated Dec. 7 to head an organization which thousands of people, both within and without the American Federation of Labor, regard as dual in character and purpose.

His Stand Is Clear

"There can be no doubt as to where I stand. I am governed by the laws of the American Federation of Labor. The obligation I assumed when I became a member of organized labor and the responsible position which I now hold require me to carry out the policies adopted at annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor. This I will do at any cost. When I cannot do so I will resign. I make this answer to that part of your letter in which you speculate upon my attitude toward organization policies of the American Federation of Labor.

"I am in my father's house as a part of the family of organized labor. It is my firm purpose to remain there, sharing with all its members their feelings of disappointment when they fail to achieve, and of happiness when victories are won. The American Federation of Labor has been the home of the International Union of United Mine Workers of America. It is in that home of which this international union forms a part where I expect to remain as a loyal and devoted part of the family of organized labor. I make this answer to the reference you make in your communication to a return to my father's house."

High Cost of Living Takes Another Jump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Dec. 11

THE cost of living of wage-earners in the United States increased 0.5 per cent from October to November, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The most substantial increase was in food prices, it says. At the same time, rentals continued their upward trend, which, it says, has been uninterrupted since the beginning of 1934.

School Temperance Kits Show Harmful Effects of Alcohol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOWNERS GROVE, Ill.—Temperance kits, practical aids to rural teachers required by state law to teach the harmful effects of alcohol, are being supplied to the schools of this county by local W. C. T. U. workers.

The kit is a novel piece of equipment for impressing on youngsters the facts about the nature of alcohol. It contains no tracts on the subject, but a set of six empty bottles. Pasted in the top of the kit are directions for making an experiment.

Fill three bottles two thirds full of water, and fill three other bottles two thirds full of alcohol, the instructions request. Pupils are asked to bring materials to test, white of egg, salad oil and raw liver. Then they are asked to place a specimen of each in the alcohol bottles, and a specimen of each in the water. The results tell their own story.

Water softens liver; alcohol hardens it. Water softens egg whites; alcohol cooks them. Water leaves the oil in globules; alcohol dissolves it. The lesson to be learned from this observation is that alcohol is a very different sort of thing from water.

That alone, of course, would not convince young people that alcohol is harmful as a beverage. The experiment is intended to awaken their interest. Teachers who receive the kit are furnished also a syllabus in alcohol education, written by Bertha Rachel Palmer, former superintendent of public instruction of North Dakota. They are supplied also with a teaching outline to guide them in the use of the syllabus.

About 100 rural schools are being equipped with these teaching aids. The work is carried on with the co-operation of Lewis Morgan, county superintendent. Mrs. Minnie Prince of Downers Grove is chairman of the alcohol education committee of the county W. C. T. U., which originated the plan of furnishing kits.

St. Louis Withdraws

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11 (AP)—St. Louis dropped out of competition yesterday for either of the national political conventions. Charles F. Hatfield, secretary of the city's convention bureau, said St. Louis business groups believed it would be impossible to raise the minimum funds of $125,000.

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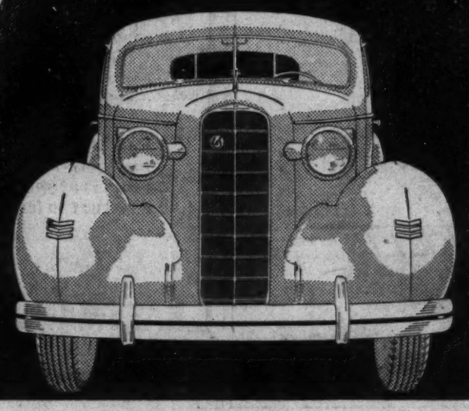

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(Continued from Page 1)

Littauer declared that he thought it a fitting prelude to the university's tercentenary next year.

Significance of Mr. Littauer's gift: Page 8.

Curley—Blast for Mayor Ready for Fuse

Governor Curley's return fire to the latest Mansfield blast was silenced today by the absence of an assistant secretary.

Last night, highly incensed over Mayor Mansfield's attack on his plan to spend $3,600,000 of the bond issue money without waiting for federal contribution—a plan which eliminated Boston from relief plans—the Governor reputedly dictated a stinging attack on the Mansfield administration.

Today, with the Governor eager to unleash the statement, John J. Brennan, the assistant secretary, remained at home. So all the Governor could say to the waiting press was:

"Sorry, boys, you must wait until tomorrow for that statement."

'S'nice, Ain't It?—Odor Of Christmas Trees in Air

The aroma of balsam, spruce, pine, wafted over Boston today.

Christmas was definitely in the air!

From the forests of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick thousands of evergreen trees today arrived in Boston on the steamer Yarmouth. No sooner had the steamer docked than great bundles of these Christmas trees were trucked away to the stalls of Faneuil Hall Market. Big ones, little ones, plump ones and thin ones were ready for distribution to retailers in the suburbs.

Canada supplies the United States market with some 4,000,000 trees. The bulk of the cut of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick goes by steamer and rail to cities in the eastern states, New York alone ordering 850,000, according to figures of the Canadian National Railways Industrial Department.

Canada, itself, also seems to be Christmas tree conscious. Nearly 1,000,000 additional trees are being cut to adorn the homes in that country for the Yuletide season.

Conservationists aver that this heavy cutting of trees is not wasteful as the majority would have small chance of reaching marketable size as timber. Also the cutting process assists larger trees in attaining bigger growth by removing a source of sapping strength from the ground that hinders the growth of more sturdy trees.

'Prove It'—Income Tax Collector Tells Race Losers

Massachusetts race track bettors, heartened by a Washington tax appeal board decision that betting losses may be deducted from income tax returns, saw their momentarily high hopes smashed today.

From the office of Judge William M. Welch, federal collector of internal revenue in Boston, came warning that race track betting losses will be difficult to prove. In fact, just how they will be proved has not been decided. But, an Assistant Collector insisted that burden of proof rests entirely upon the taxpayer.

The decision was handed down yesterday when the tax appeal board allowed a Washington sports writer to deduct $890 in track losses from his income tax return. The ruling, however applies only in states where gambling is legal, and when the taxpayer can prove that he was gambling for profit, not pleasure.

If Massachusetts gamblers are successful in proving their losses, the Federal Government stands to lose the tax on approximately $5,000,000 which represents the 10 per cent deducted from the betting receipts and split between the State, which gets 3½ and the track owners, who get 6½ per cent. In New Hampshire and Rhode Island the tax loss would be even greater.

Proof of losses will be a very neat problem for the taxpayer. Saving parimutuel loss tickets will not help, the Revenue Office reveals.

"Hundreds of these tickets may be picked up at the race tracks after a race by persons who never bet a dime," he explained. "Furthermore, a sizable racket might develop whereby dishonest persons could sell loss tickets to income taxpayers for a small sum."

As far as Massachusetts state income tax returns are concerned there is no question of allowable reductions for gambling losses. Here taxpayers must pay whether they bet on wrong horses or not. The law is specific.

Schools—Cost Too Much Research Bureau Asserts

While Maurice J. Tobin of the Boston School Committee and District Attorney William J. Foley were avidly running down stories of the alleged "sale" of school-teaching jobs for $50 apiece, Boston's Municipal Research Bureau today also focused public attention on the schools by taking a few pot shots at the school department itself.

Here are major bureau charges:

1. That although the number of pupils has declined, the number of teachers was increased.

2. That Bostonians pay 30 per cent more per capita for their schools than do citizens in any other major city of more than 500,000 population, except New York.

3. That the 1935 school budget exceeded that of 1926 by 19 per cent ($2,000,000).

It recommended that if each teacher were to be given one more pupil, the number of teachers could be reduced by 125, thus saving the city $275,000 annually.

Quick to answer was Superintendent of Schools Patrick T. Campbell. He agreed with the bureau that a decline in the number of pupils had started in the elementary schools some nine years ago, and had begun to reach the high schools. But he added that the desire for more education, plus the depression, had increased the number of students attending high school during the last few years. He explained that it takes more expensive equipment and a greater number of teachers to care for high-school pupils than for those in elementary schools.

Jobs—Curley Edict Draws Well at Jamaica Plain

Governor Curley invited plenty of patronage trouble when he boldly announced that federal relief work was so slow that he was spending $3,600,000 directly from his $13,000,000 bond issue for work relief without waiting for federal contribution.

This morning, as a direct result, he found 200 unemployed men clamoring on his Jamaicaway doorstep with pleas for employment. The Governor, hounded since January by the unemployed, both at his home and at the State House, was so surprised that he forgot his previous announcement that only those who applied at the regular employment offices would receive work.

Instead, he told the eager men to go to the State House. They almost beat the Chief Executive to Beacon Hill, although the Governor was riding in his fleet 12-cylinder S1 limousine. When they arrived they were herded into Hearing Room 370, where Frank Pedonti, executive messenger, handed out letters addressed to Walter J. Ryan, head of his employment office, instructing him to put the bearers to work.

If any more men plan to use the same strategy tomorrow, it will fail. The Governor said no further letters will be given out at his office. The Chief Executive announced that his office staff has enough work to do.

Officials—Expected Nominations Not Made

Three high state officials, eager for word from Governor Curley as to whether they will continue in state service, were again left today with their questions unanswered.

Those facing replacement are: Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education; Lt. Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, and Athur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction. Their terms have expired. The Governor again failed to send in their names to the Executive Council for reappointment or the names of others to succeed them. Nor did the Governor appoint Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxations, as he had promised earlier in the week. His expected reappointment thus was delayed until at least next Wednesday.

The only appointment submitted to the Governor's Council today was that of Lawrence W. Lyons, renamed clerk of the Quincy district court.

Edward Morris, familiar to Harvard football enthusiasts as the stentorian voiced announcer whose score-calling job vanished when the amplifying system was installed at Harvard Stadium, wanted Mr. Lyons' job. Instead he will be appointed as an assessor in the income tax division in the State Department of Corporations and Taxation. Mr. Morris is a former Quincy tax collector.

Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University today was confirmed by the Governor's Council as Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries. The confirmation had been held up for two weeks. The vote was 7 to 2 in his favor.

However, Governor Curley's appointment of Howard H. Murphy of Osterville as State Commissioner of Agriculture was again postponed for one week. Mr. Murphy's appointment has been opposed by representatives of the farming interests in the State.

Cargo—Italy's Products Unloaded at Boston Pier

In these days of war and economic sanctions, Italy still finds time to send to Boston one of the largest cargoes ever received here from the Mediterranean.

Up from the hold of the steamer Excalibur, docked at the Army Base direct from Naples, today came 1200 tons of general cargo, including 227 bags of chestnuts, first of the new crop to come to Boston this year. Beside their more common use by street vendors, these chestnuts are also considered a delicacy, especially when boiled and put into turkey stuffing.

In the cargo were 336 cases of cheese, 28 barrels of cherries, 25 cases of accordians, 1760 cases of olive oil and 1800 bales of Egyptian cotton.

Cloth—Government Wants 2,400,000 Yards

Bids on enough cloth to start many New England textile mills humming again were sought today by Frank H. Foy, State Administrator of the National Emergency Council. The Government has asked for bids on 2,400,000 yards of birdseye cotton cloth for delivery not later than Feb. 10. Those mills that can promise earlier delivery on Government orders may be given preference, Mr. Foy said. Bids will close at 10 a. m., Dec. 18.

Easy Money—Old Spanish Treasure Racket on Again

Easy money racketeers, who shift their guise of operations almost as fast as they sift the public's pocket, have fallen back in Boston on an ancient trade—the Spanish letter swindle.

John J. Breslin, New England's chief postal inspector, has received many complaints about such letters, and today warned New England residents not to heed requests that come by mail from Mexico for small cash loans, and offering great rewards.

To illustrate a case, Mr. Breslin produced a letter recently received. It promises the receiver a third share in a fortune of $185,000 in bank bills said to be deposited in a trunk in "a customs house of North America." The recipient of the letter is asked to communicate with a mysterious "Mr. L." and is asked to send money to lift an embargo which would free the trunk containing the fortune from the customs.

For many weeks now Mr. Breslin has been hard at work trying to clear up vicious rackets in sweepstake lotteries, beano games and number pools. He said today that he was a little surprised by the ridiculous Spanish swindle racket, but hoped that New England would not be fooled by this old Spanish custom.

Snow—Fin Com Looks Into Removal Contract

The tangled picture of Boston municipal investigations and counter investigations was further snarled today when it was rumored around City Hall that the Finance Commission is conducting an investigation into the snow removal contract. The job was recently given the Hugh Nawn Company on a bid of 48 cents per cubic yard in the second Boston district.

This was reported today to have been the fourth lowest bid.

Christopher J. Carven, head of the Public Works Department, disclosed that he had been called to appear before the Finance Commission in connection with the matter.

The Finance Commission has issued a number of reports concerning conduct of Boston under Mayor Mansfield and most of them have been adverse to the Mayor. The Mayor has charged that the Finance Commission is influenced by Governor Curley, a political foe of the Mayor's.

Works—Curley Relief Program Starts Thursday

From the office of state commissioner of public works, William F. Callahan, today came the announcement which starts the ball rolling in Governor Curley's new $3,600,000 relief program. According to Mr. Callahan, 2700 men will be put to work tomorrow and Friday on sidewalk projects affecting 44 cities and towns throughout the State.

The project will use approximately $800,000 of the $13,000,000 bond issue voted by the last session of the Legislature.

U.S.S. Quincy—Sabotage Suspicions Are Dispelled

Rumors of sabotage at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, in connection with the recent damage done to the new cruiser Quincy, now under construction, were dispelled today by a report from the navy's inspection officer, saying it was all an accident.

Secretary Claude S. Swanson of the navy issued this report today in Washington. Secretary Swanson said the navy had no intention of further investigating the matter.

"Inasmuch as the Quincy had not been delivered to the navy, the matter is one entirely in the hands of the builders," the Secretary said. "The only loss to the navy would be that of time in gaining possession of the cruiser."

Launched—U. S. S. Moffett Takes to Water at Quincy

The U. S. S. Moffett, third of the new leader destroyers, was launched at 11:30 this morning at the Bethlehem Fore River Shipyards at Quincy before a large gathering of citizens and visitors.

The destroyer is 372 feet long. It was named for Rear Admiral William Adger Moffett, who lost his life in the United States Dirigible Akron in 1933. His daughter, Miss Beverly Moffett of Washington, D. C., christened the boat.

Newton—Childs Wins Over Needham for Mayor

After six years of absence from the office, Edwin O. Childs stood re-elected today as Mayor of Newton. He defeated Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the Massachusetts National Guard, who enjoyed the backing of the present Mayor Sinclair Weeks.

Mr. Childs polled 14,735 votes to General Needham's 10,787. He starts his ninth term as Mayor of Newton on Jan. 1. He served eight terms from 1914 to 1929, retiring to private law practice, paving the way for the three terms of Mayor Weeks.

The election of Mr. Childs attests his popularity. It is considered a set-back to Mayor Weeks, who had hoped through the election of his candidate, to demonstrate to State Republicans his home town strength.

Clegg—Talks to Hoover Via Police Car Radio Set

Boston's police department was inspected yesterday by an ally of J. Edgar Hoover, leader of the famed G-men. That the inspection was nearly a 100 per cent success was attested to Boston's new two-way radio system, according to the story of police officials today.

Hugh H. Clegg, assistant to Mr. Hoover who came to Boston to speak at the dinner of the Boys' Clubs of America Monday evening, went to ride yesteray afternoon in a police cruising car with Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney.

As they cruised about in the South End, the Commissioner asked Mr. Clegg if he would care to call up his chief, Mr. Hoover, at Washington. While the cruise continued, Mr. McSweeney reached Washington and Mr. Hoover by the radio phone and Mr. Clegg by virtue of this demonstration reported to his superior on the spot that Boston's police force was very well equipped to enforce the law.

Newton Victor

© Bachrach

Edwin O. Childs
Elected as Successor to Mayor Sinclair Weeks

The Monitor Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	860kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Spotlight Revue; so-	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"...	Hits and Encores:
5:15	loists; orchestra....	Gang; variety....	Baseball school...	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady";	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong";	and recordings...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch	Og, Son of Fire...
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Mr.-Mrs. Magoogle";	News; music.....	Sport comment....	"Bobby Benson"....
6:30	News; features.....	Legion program...	Talk, Gov. Curley.	Report: "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sketch; story.....	Farewell program.	Voices"; sketch...
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra".....	Hawaiian music...	Fisher's Or.; solos
7:30	"Lum and Abner"....	Helen Barr, songs.	Kate Smith; orch..	Organ recital.....
7:45	"Paradise sketch....	Musical Moments..	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery:
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily"; dramatic sk.	America; drama..	dramatic sketch..
8:30	"House of Glass";	"N. E. Parade".....	Burns and Allen;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	Three Merry Men.	Ted Husing; orch.	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	John Charles Thomas;	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	DeLange's Orch....
9:15	Frank Tours' Orch...	night; Fred Allen	chorus; orchestra	"Horse Sense"....
9:30	"20,00 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch.;	"Sinfonietta"; or..
9:45	Sing"; sketch.....	loists; orchestra..	C. Boswell; trio..	News Service.....
10:00	Excerpts, Delibes'	Frank Crumit; so-	Over the Heather.	Testimonial ban-
10:15	Coppelia Ballet.....	loists; players; or.	Gluskin's Orch....	quet; speakers....
10:30	Hollywood Gossip.....	Harold Samuels,	Dramatized news..	Sport program
10:45	Male quartet.....	English pianist...	Spotlight Revue...	from Arena.....
11:00	Reports; news;	Joe Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Rines's Orchestra...	Sports; music.....	Steven's Orch....	his orchestra.....
11:30	Al Donahue and his	Joe Reichman and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra....	Jan Garber's Or...	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WMEX (WMCA), Advertising luncheon; "Hayden Planetarium," F. Trubee Davison.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry IV," Part 2A.
5:15 WEEI (WEAF), "From an Irish Fireside": Padriac Colum, Irish poet.

Dinner and After

7:45 WAAB, Perkins Institution. Choir.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour: Lou Holtz; Jean Arthur; Sheila Barrett; Nerville Fleeson; Dick Grace; Cyril Smith.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WBZ, Smith College Glee and Madrigal Clubs.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra concert; Helen Lanvin, soprano.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Reinald Werrenrath, baritone; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra, Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "America's Town Meeting": "Is There Any Personal Liberty in the Modern State?": speakers and questions.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), "To Arms for Peace": address; Grete Stueckgold, soprano; sketch, Deems Taylor; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Helen Jepson; Romona; King's Men; soloists.
10:15 WMEX (WMCA), New York Rangers-New York Americans hockey game, Madison Square Garden.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists; piano duo.
10:45 WBZ (WJZ), Anniversary of Founding of National Urban League; talk, Mrs. Roosevelt, and others; chorus.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Chicopee Schools Are Closed As Appropriation Runs Out

CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 11 (AP)—The Chicopee public schools closed yesterday, to remain shut for 13 school days, as a result of a lack of funds.

The closing, which follows a similar shutdown last year, is the result of a budget controversy between Mayor O'Neil Deroy and the city school committee, with the Mayor exercising his authority to keep the amount allotted below that deemed necessary by the board for a full year's program.

The situation has been brought to the attention of District Attorney Thomas F. Moriarty, by the school board, and following a conference with the board the district attorney said that he would confer with the Mayor, to get his views before deciding on what action to take.

The question involved is whether the Mayor has exceeded his authority in cutting down the school funds. The board contends that in so doing the Mayor has deprived the board of part of the authority with which it is invested by state law.

This year the board made a budget request of $629,471. The Mayor cut this to $565,000, which figure he sent to the aldermen. They, having no right to increase budget figures, approved it. The school board ordered the temporary school closing on the grounds that the sum allotted did not permit a full year's operation.

Connecticut 'Streamlines' Turkeys To Speed Their Race to Small Ovens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11—Press releases from the United States Department of Agriculture tell of experiments to develop a "streamlined" turkey. It all sounds familiar to Connecticut turkey growers.

In the Thanksgiving season just ended Connecticut turkeys brought the country's top price. The bureau of agricultural economics at Washington reported the average price for Connecticut turkey was 31 cents a pound, compared to an average for the country of 19.9 cents.

"Streamlining," or the development of small, well-meated birds that will fit the ordinary oven, the average family table and the average purse, is one of the reasons for this fancy price.

Size Measured Hospitality

In days gone by the affluence and hospitality of the host was often determined by the size of the turkey. It was not uncommon to have a 20-pound or 30-pound bird on the Thanksgiving or Christmas table. Now growers find that birds above 16 pounds sell slowly. Eight and 10-pound turkeys are the ones the housewife wants.

A co-operative farmers' organization, the Connecticut Turkey Producers Association, Inc., took the lead some years ago in meeting this demand. With help from the Connecticut Department of Agriculture these farmers set up a central organization in 1929, pooled their advertising money and established a fancy grade of native-grown turkeys.

There were then only about 25,000 turkeys in Connecticut, and approximately half of these were owned by the men in the newly formed co-operative. The then Commissioner of Agriculture, S. McLean Buckingham, established the Connecticut Native Fancy grade and sent inspectors to view the birds.

Those that met the qualifications were marked with yellow tags. The color was an accident, but it became the trade mark of the association. Since then the association has advertised "Yellow Tag" turkeys and is jealous of the name.

The success of the initial venture was so marked that there has been a steady increase in the number of turkeys until this year, the Connecticut Department of Agriculture records indicate, there were 58,000 raised in the State.

Arizona's Lone Pine Dam To Be Raised 100 Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SNOWFLAKE, Ariz.—Height of the Lone Pine Dam, under construction 14 miles southwest of Snowflake, is to be raised 100 feet. This will increase storage capacity to 16,000 acre-feet and permit the irrigation of 5300 acres instead of the 4000 originally contemplated. Completion of the structure is scheduled for next spring and will not be materially delayed by the change in plans.

First allotment for the dam, obtained from the Public Works Administration, was $120,000. An additional allotment was granted for the extra height.

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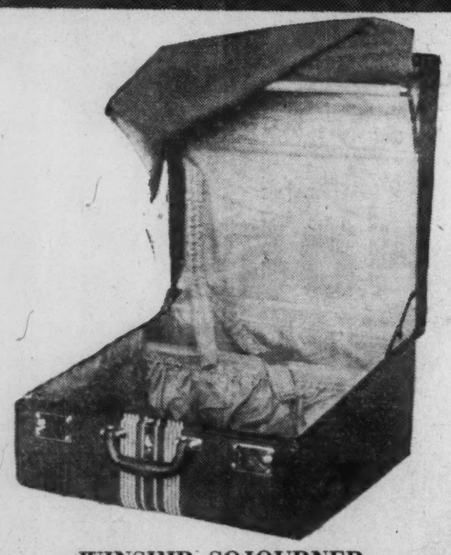

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Imported flannels $12.50.

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New-Deal Policies Developed In Proposed Rhode Island Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11—Legislation in the fields of social security, budgetary reform and taxation will be sought when the Rhode Island General Assembly convenes for its 1936 session on Jan. 7. Legislators and administration leaders are quietly drafting measures without benefit of publicity, but from several sources last week came hints of what may be expected in certain of the proposals.

Women's Hours, 48

L. Metcalfe Walling, State Director of Labor, and the youngest divisional chief in the Green administration, has revealed sweeping changes that he will recommend. He will propose that the law allowing a maximum of 54 hours of work each week for women and children be revised to a 48-hour maximum, and he will suggest abolition of work for women between midnight and 6 a. m. Mr. Walling also will advocate stiffening of the child labor law, a stricter control over "homework" in certain industries, and changes in the workmen's compensation act. More important, however, is his demand that the State adopt a fair minimum wage law to guarantee a living wage in every line of industry. To achieve this goal, he will suggest that each industry have a board consisting of representatives of employers, employees and public.

What Balanced the Budget

Regarding finances, the budget for 1934-35 was brought into balance; but just what factors aided most in achievement of this balance, nobody seems able to determine. Governor Green believes administrative economies were largely responsible. His opponents, however, point out that the State received large unexpected revenue from inheritance taxes and from horse racing taxes.

For the present fiscal year, ending next July 1, another balanced budget is expected. But here again the Governor and his opponents differ. He believes the largest single factor in balancing revenue and expenses this year is the reorganization of State departments and bureaus. Under his guidance early this year, more than 80 overlapping and cumbersome State boards and commissions were wiped out and replaced by 11 closely-knit divisions. Large savings were claimed under the revised set-up.

Federal Grants

Opponents of the Governor, nevertheless, point out that if the budget is balanced this year, it will be due partly to the fact that the State curtailed its highway appropriation and received considerable grants from the Federal Government to piece out local road work.

There may be more federal highway grants next year; but if the State hopes to keep approximately $600,000 in the regular federal highway grant and receive another $600,000 sum next year, the Legislature must match these sums by appropriating at least $1,200,000.

In addition to the requirements for highways, several departments are known to be preparing requests for added appropriations when consideration of the 1936-37 budget comes up. Among sums to be sought is an additional amount for old-age pensions. Only $200,000 was appropriated for this item in the last Legislature. Increased sums also will be sought for state aid to schools, and at least $70,000 will be sought for veterans' relief.

Motor Registrations

On the revenue side, the one big item that stands in the Administration's favor is the prospect that the next fiscal year will reveal larger revenues from ordinary sources. The recent increase in revenue from automobile registrations and from gasoline taxes is an example of the boost in income that probably can be counted upon.

Governor Green is on record as opposed to any additional taxes unless they are absolutely necessary; and he is particularly opposed to the sales tax. Nevertheless, his Administration supported the survey recently completed into possible new sources of revenue, so that the Legislature would have some data on revenue wells that can be tapped in an emergency.

Tax Increase Opposed

A state income tax, a retail sales tax, an extra cent a gallon on the present gasoline tax of 2 cents, and additional levies on legalized horse racing, are among the proposals that have been discussed. Most of these proposals have met violent opposition from one source or another. Businessmen are united against the sales tax. Truck owners and automobile drivers are united against any increase in the gasoline tax.

Walter O'Hara, president of the Narragansett Racing Association, last week denounced the proposal that the State receive a larger share of revenue from legalized horse racing. The proposal which particularly annoyed him was that the track and the State share 50-50 in the "breakage" profits which now go to the track. If such a proposal is passed, Mr. O'Hara warned, he will close the Narragansett track and refuse to run any races next year.

Easing Real Estate Load

Opposition to the income tax proposal probably exists, but so far has not been heard. This is the only one of the proposals that has not met real opposition in the preliminary discussions.

In favor of the income tax are two important leaders in the State—Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn and State Senator Russel H. Handy of Lincoln. The Lieutenant Governor favors a tax only on higher incomes; with all incomes below $5000 exempt. He also is prepared to urge the Legislature to exempt dwellings from taxation valued at less than $3000. Senator Handy believes revenue of $7,500,000 is possible from his graduated income tax plan, also designed to be lenient with the smaller incomes. He would turn $4,000,000 of this additional revenue back to the cities and towns for the relief of real estate taxpayers, to help house owners and rent payers as well.

Compensation Reform

Mr. Walling, director of labor, revealed proposals that he will make tending toward more uniformity in industry. Most employees since the collapse of NRA have maintained the NRA wage and hour levels, Mr. Walling said. To keep the level uniformly high, he will propose that the Legislature enact a minimum wage law.

In the Workmen's Compensation Act, he will suggest that recovery be permitted for injury in the course of employment, whether from accident or otherwise. The present law permits recovery only from injury by accident. He will recommend also that there be compensation in cases of total incapacity, with increased compensation over present levels for partial incapacity.

Jewelry Work at Home

Mr. Walling says that New York and New Jersey jewelry concerns are sending "homework" into southern Rhode Island. He will recommend that wages paid for such work must be the same as is paid in factories, that hours be regulated similarly and that a check be kept on sanitary conditions.

Topping the list of the more unusual bills to be presented next month is one to make Columbus Day a legal holiday in Rhode Island. Rhode Island veterans' organizations were successful this year in having Armistice Day a legal holiday, despite widespread patriotic opposition. Spurred by the success of the veterans, the Italo-American patriotic organizations intend to bring up their Columbus Day bill again. It was considered and defeated earlier this year.

Teachers' Oath

Another bill will require that all teachers in the State be required to take an oath of allegiance. Teachers in this State have been taking a comprehensive oath for 18 years, but the war veterans who are urging the new measure believe the present oath unsuitable. Like the Armistice Day holiday measure, this oath bill is supported by veterans and opposed by various groups throughout the State.

Other bills to come up, some new and some revived, deal with public health, regulation of butcher shops, public utilities, compulsory automobile insurance and city charters.

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Mountain Trails Lead to College

Four Kentucky youths in search of higher education hitch up the farm mules and blaze a new path to university, where they turn to housekeeping to help meet expenses.

On Their Way to College

The Mules Do Their Part as Four Kentucky Mountain Boys Set Out for the University of Kentucky. Left to Right, the Seekers After Learning Are—Charles Tignor of Hindman, Delmar Howard of Allock, Dreyfus Brasher of Viper, Miles Hall of Pippapass, and Elbert Curtis Fields of Perry County. Mr. Hall Went Along to Drive the Mules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Four ambitious young men, graduates of Caney Junior College back in the mountains of Knott County, are today enjoying the advantages of "higher education" because of their decision to attend the University of Kentucky—"if they had to sell their clothes and walk."

However, that was not quite necessary. They packed their possessions in a wagon drawn by two mules and plodded across narrow roads and gutted trails to the main highways and to Lexington.

Caney Cottage

Once here, they joined a former Caney Junior College professor, Mr. Tawn Jall, who is now studying law at the university, and rented a house on the edge of the university campus—called it Caney Cottage, and matriculated.

When Mrs. Alice S. G. Lloyd, principal of Caney, heard of the boys' desire to enter the university she called them to her office—Charles Tignor and Delmar Howard, who wanted to study law, and Elbert C. Fields and Dreyfus Brasher, who sought a combined education and English course. When they left they were assured that Caney Junior College would finance their trip and aid in furnishing the cottage.

The boys themselves take complete care of the house, each one taking a turn at washing, cooking, and cleaning house.

Mrs. Lloyd has long believed that Kentucky mountain boys and girls should be given every opportunity for higher education.

This experiment with the four boys is the first tried by Caney. It is reported to have worked so successfully that a close co-operation between the university and junior college is expected for other mountain students who want to continue for their degree on a scholarship basis.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political Denials

Denial is the most convenient method of stalling for a more strategic moment for a political announcement, and such a purpose may be behind John J. Burns's statement that he has no intention of running for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Burns, general counsel of the Securities Exchange Commission, has been mentioned frequently in political circles as a certain gubernatorial candidate if Governor Curley is serious concerning his senatorial ambitions.

In the minds of many the swapping of his present counsel position for uncertain political fate would be unwise. But Mr. Burns is given to surprise moves.

Resigned From Bench

Governor Ely thought so much of this lawyer, not yet 35, that in 1931 he appointed him to the Superior Court bench, a $12,000-a-year life job. This appointment, along with those of Samuel A. York as state commissioner of conservation and Paul G. Kirk as state commissioner of public safety, carried out the Ely policy of placing some young men into state service.

Judge Burns, however, did not remain long in his life job. Along came the SEC job. He resigned from the bench and accepted it.

Mr. Burns, while still judge, had his eye on the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1934. The story is that Governor Ely was ready to spring him as a dark horse at the 1934 pre-primary convention, if Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Joseph M. Bartlett and Charles F. Hurley became locked in an unbreakable deadlock.

The dark horse never ran because Hurley was neatly flagged off the track and General Cole won, as the Ely-Walsh group had hoped.

Mr. Burns, a protege of Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University, characterized frequently as President Roosevelt's chief adviser, has new-deal connections both through this friendship and his SEC counsel work.

Support of Liberals

Without a doubt he would receive the support of numerous liberals as he has been known as a leading liberal. His work as professor at Harvard Law School bolstered his liberal record. During the 1934 campaign there was considerable talk that labor leaders would draft him as a Democratic candidate to oppose Gaspar G. Bacon but the movement never materialized.

But right now the talk, which Mr. Burns has denied, is that he will resign from his SEC post shortly with the announcement that he wished to return to private practice. Friends say this move would actually be in preparation for a gubernatorial fight.

A Blow for Weeks

Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton is nursing a few political wounds today. His mayoral candidate, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, former state commissioner of public safety, lost the Newton election to Edwin O. Childs, a former Mayor never defeated in such a battle.

State politicians regard the defeat as a stunning blow to the Weeks senatorial candidacy, supposed to be announced within a short time. Before the election, the report was that Mayor Weeks would announce his candidacy immediately if General Needham won, but would wait until after Jan. 1 if the General lost. Now there is evan some talk that he may not run.

How much truth there is in the latter report is problematical, but it is certain that Mr. Weeks will do plenty of conference work in the next few weeks.

Still a Strong Factor

Many politicians believe that Mayor Weeks is still as strong as ever in Newton and that had he himself run he would have defeated Mr. Childs. Furthermore, they still maintain he could win a local fight, even if a statewide battle might be difficult.

If their opinion prevails, Mayor Weeks might well enter the lists as a congressional candidate from the ninth district. Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, the present Representative, will have a hard row to hoe in 1936 to be re-elected, and Mr. Weeks might be the victor.

A Weeks' congressional announcement, however, would knock the props from under the political plans of State Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline who would like to succeed Mayor Russell in Washington. Mr. Bowker has said he would probably run if Mr. Weeks would run for the Senate or retire from active politics.

Murray's Plans

John J. Murray, professor of economics and finance at Boston University, and chief of Governor Curley's "brain trust," has no intention of resigning from B. U. if the Governor's Council confirms his appointment as associate commissioner of labor and industries.

Professor Murray has been in the State House limelight since Governor Curley took office. He has headed the Governor's committee on public utilities and also the special legislative recess commission appointed to study the advisability of a sliding scale system of utility rate making in Massachusetts.

The professor contends that if he could conduct these investigations while operating at B. U., he certainly can handle the new state job and conduct his classes.

Edgar M. Mills

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Decreasing cloudiness and colder tonight, with lowest temperatures in the middle 20's; Thursday generally fair and continued cold; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

All New England States—Generally fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Strong northerly winds diminishing, snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	35	Minneapolis	14	8
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	20	16	New York	42	42
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	40	40
Helena	36	30	Philadelphia	44	42
Jacksonville	48	48	St. Louis	24	24
Kansas City	30	28	San Francisco	52	50
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	38	38
Miami	62	60			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 11.
B—Minimum, Dec. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:17 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Criticized, Praised

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 11 (AP)—Parents had before them today a report of a school committee inquiry asserting the Pawtucket Y. M. C. A. secretary was a Socialist and a pacifist, but many planned to attend a dinner tonight to attest their confidence in him.

The beliefs and conduct of the secretary, Kenneth S. Dale, were matters of inquiry by a subcommittee of the school committee in adjacent Central Falls.

The report, which accused Mr. Dale of holding that Socialism, Communism and preparation for marriage were proper subjects for discussion under competent leadership at the Y. M. C. A., was merely tabled by the school committee last night when submitted by a member, Alfred J. Tennyson. Both Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Dale are members of the American Legion.

In answer to the report, friends, some of them directors of the Y. M. C. A., who previously had asserted their confidence in Mr. Dale, planned to give Mr. Dale a dinner tonight as a testimonial to their faith in him.

Shoes, 518 Years Old, To Be Worn by Bride

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 11 (AP)—When L. Geraldine Stickney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Stickney of this city, is married Christmas afternoon, she will be wearing a pair of 518-year-old shoes.

The shoes of green brocade with white leather piping, were made in 1417 in England and were a gift from William Brewster, Mayflower passenger, to Sarah J. Willey, from whom Mr. Stickney is descended. They will adorn Miss Stickney's 4½ size feet when she stands before the minister with Milton L. Fitch of Granville, Ohio.

It is a tradition with the Stickney family that the oldest daughter wear the shoes on her wedding day.

They were made in Chatham, England, in 1417 by John Hose whose stamp is still discernible. William Brewster brought them with him in the Mayflower on the 1620 voyage and gave them to Miss Willey. They have cork heels. They are widest at the ball of the foot and the toes turn up somewhat. The green brocade appears not to have faded. A small gold buckle adorns the front. They are kept wrapped in tissue paper between the family weddings.

Gifts for Real Happiness

The things that make Christmas last all through the year and more; useful things that make boys and girls happy; Bicycles, Cameras, tennis rackets, golf clubs, etc.

And for very little folks, they need toys and games and scooters, etc., and we haven't forgotten the adults.

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Movies and Radio Stressed As Aid to Adult Education

Several hundred delegates to the First New England Conference on Adult Education were on their way home this afternoon convinced of the far-reaching import of a newly organized effort to direct modern educational facilities into constructive channels.

Three days of panel discussions and listening to prominent educators ended with a noon dinner today at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Mrs. Eva Whiting White, executive secretary of the conference, summed up the meetings as the first real New England step toward utilizing the radio, the movie and other powerful educational mediums for the preservation of democratic ideals.

Radio and Movies

Into the channels of world thought, Mrs. White said, have come new mediums for disseminating Americanism. She alluded particularly to the radio and the movie with their popular appeal. The value of these agencies in education depended, she warned, upon the alertness of educators. Upon them she placed the responsibility for improving radio programs and seeing to it that movies emphasized education instead of propaganda.

The purpose of the meetings she pointed out was to show the importance of panel discussions, of educational programs in CCC camps and the possibilities for character building through the movies and radio.

Reason vs. Emotion

"These are times," she told the delegates, "when people are too easily swayed by emotions instead of reason. These are testing times when the world needs constructive thinking based upon knowledge and not upon what the other fellow says. Adult educational programs are projected to provide this knowledge to enable the people to break away from prejudices founded upon ignorance of the facts involved."

Following the executive secretary's address, Morse A. Cartwright, president of the National Association for Edult Education, declared that 'the time is past when education ceases with the usually prescribed school training."

"We now have means," he said, "for making education permanently progressive.

"The job of adult education," he added, "is not to remove objectionable films or radio programs but to produce such better ones that the public will demand them. This means that educational programs must have a popular demand, in other words, must be made attractive to the adult mind."

Mr. Cartwright praised the entry of the Government into educational fields as helping to extend educational training to thousands of unfortunates hit by the depression. But he minimized the value of some of the government programs, since they were instituted chiefly for relief purposes instead of for their educational value. Many of these programs consequently are low-grade, he declared.

In conclusion, Mr. Cartwright looked into the possibilities for future adult training, saw them to be limitless, and declared that the New England Conference, unprecedented in this district, was the open door for the introduction of a powerful organized effort to do something worth while in this direction.

The noon speeches followed a morning demonstration of what the future educational radio program should be like. The demonstration revealed alike the subject matter for such programs and the possibility of developing panel discussions for radio use. The panel discussion is an informal parley of opinions, several persons interested in several authorities on various subjects being represented. These hurl questions at each other to be answered. A single subject is chosen and questions must stick to this subject. The result is an interesting composium reflecting ideas from several distinct points of view.

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Colleges Blamed by Geneva For Overcrowded Professions; I. L. O. Works for Betterment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The International Labor Office does not narrowly interpret labor as purely manual and occupy itself only with the lot of the mechanician and artisan. It has set up an advisory committee of intellectual workers, which is inquiring into the conditions prevailing in the professions.

Everybody is vaguely aware that the "black-coated brigade" has been seriously hit not merely by the slump but by the recent changes in social life, and that his position needs to be defended. But the gravity of the situation from the viewpoint of the individual and of society, is not sufficiently appreciated.

Professionals Suffer

The Committee of the I. L. O. was established to "correlate, and provide a vehicle for, the opinions of various organizations concerned on problems concerning these categories of workers."

All available information tends to show that the professional workers have particularly suffered from the increase of unemployment. There is no profession or country which has escaped. That conclusion was reached in a report submitted. No complete statistics are possible, but inquiries have been carried out, and a few figures which may be taken as typical, can be given.

Certain professions in the United States are shown to be overcrowded, but the number of students in relation to population is increasing. From 1915 to 1930 the number of inhabitants per student fell from 237 to 127.

Over-Crowding

In the absence of direct estimates of the number of unemployed, deductions are drawn from a comparison of the figures of university degrees granted and the requirements of the various countries. Obviously, if there is a disproportionate increase of students, the result may be an overcrowding of the professions. According to the report, "it is estimated that between 1913 and 1932 the increase in the number of students, which varied in the different countries from 30 to 370 per cent, greatly exceeded the increase in the population. Early in 1935 Mr. Kotschnig on behalf of the International Students' Service, showed that there was in Roumania, in 1913, one student per 1467 inhabitants; in 1926, the ratio was one to 508. Similarly in Greece, the ratio fell between 1913 and 1932 from 1470 to 774 inhabitants per student; in Hungary, from 1031 to 546 for one student; in the Netherlands, from 1229 to 636; in Sweden, from 859 to 542, and in Germany, from 866 to 506. In Lithuania, where no prewar figures exist, there was one student per 224 inhabitants in 1932."

It will be seen that the development of higher education may not be an unmixed blessing. If no provision is made for the after-careers of the students, they are in a blind alley.

Situation in Germany

The review Technik und Kultur is quoted with regard to the posts offered in Germany to engineers with university diplomas, thus: "This number was 7307 on the eve of the depression in 1928, it fell to 2508 in 1930 and to 1776 in 1933, although the number of graduates continued to increase. It is considered that 10,000 university graduates are needed each year in Germany to fill vacant posts, but from 1925 to 1933 the average number of persons leaving the universities was 25,000 a year. From these figures it is easy to understand why the estimated number of unemployed university graduates in Germany was as high as 50,000 in 1933."

In Poland, 170,000 out of 570,000 professional workers are without employment. In Switzerland, technical workers such as engineers, architects, chemists, registered in the employment bureaus reached 6000, to which another 1000 of non-registered technical workers without posts must be added. That is 30 per cent of the total. In such small countries as Finland and Latvia the professional workers without work are given as 5000 and 6500, respectively.

There is perhaps one exception—namely, Russia. In Russia, technical knowledge is needed. Every effort is made to obtain more students, and useful work can be assured them.

Evolution Also Cuts

The "crisis" and the excess of students, are two reasons for the difficulties of professional men and women. But there is a third, namely, the evolution of methods and customs which diminishes the demand for certain classes of professional workers. There is particularly cited "the case of musicians who have been placed in a most precarious situation by the development of mechanical music. Other professions are affected in the same way."

What is to be done? There is, of course, no cut-and-dried solution of this state of things. But the Committee is examining all suggestions which may be helpful, and it is to be trusted that proposals will be adopted which will lighten the path of the professional worker.

Virgin Islanders Making Progress In Rehabilitation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, revealed today that soon after the beginning of the new year he hopes to visit Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, two island possessions of the United States that are under his jurisdiction. In both places the Roosevelt Administration is carrying on interesting rehabilitation experiments.

On the secretary's desk today was a report from Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer, showing that more than 800 natives are now provided with continuous employment in the work of the Virgin Islands company, major unit set-up by the government to raise the islands from their "poor house status."

Their labors include clearing the land, some of it covered with jungle vegetation, planting, raising and marketing sugar cane and other produce. Part of the 3000 acres of Government-owned land is given over to raising of miscellaneous garden stuff and chickens, for local consumption, and for export.

One hundred and twenty-two acres of tomato plants are almost ready to bloom, and when matured will be crated in St. Croix and shipped to the New York market during the winter months.

Sugar Cane Planted

Twelve hundred acres of the land have already been planted in sugar cane, some of which will mature for this spring's crop. The native expression is that cane must "meet" two Christmases before it can be cut and ground; in other words it takes one crop 18 months to mature.

Besides the cane raised directly on the Virgin Islands company land, another 2000 acres will be provided by native small land owners living on small subsistence tracts of six to ten acres, recently purchased from the Government on a long-term payment plan.

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Ontario Proclaims Quebec Contracts For Power Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—By its proclamation of the Power Commission Act of 1935 by an order-in-council the Hepburn Government canceled the Quebec power contracts, after members of the Ontario Cabinet again failed to reach an agreement with representatives of the power companies.

The bill which has just been proclaimed was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and at that time it was so amended that it would become effective when proclaimed. Listing contracts with the four Quebec power companies, it declared them to be and always to have been illegal, void and unenforceable as against the H. E. P. C. of Ontario.

Couldn't Agree

The companies were not able to agree on a combined offer, said A. W. Roebuck, attorney-general, in his official statement on the question. Beauharnois, Maclaren-Quebec and Ottawa Valley Light and Power Company joined in one proposal for settlement, while the Gatineau Company made a separate offer. Both offers were refused by the Cabinet.

No power is now being received from Beauharnois, Maclaren or Chats Falls, while a limited amount of about 85,000 h. p. is being taken from Gatineou on the primary demand, and about 113,000 for steam generation purposes. Power as it is needed by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission will still be taken from Gatineau at the old price to $15 per h. p.

Companies' Offers

Further negotiations will be carried on the H. E. P. C. for the purchase by the Hydro of the power it actually requires and no more, according to Mr. Roebuck, but continuation of the negotiations must of necessity await the conclusion of the Ottawa conference.

The three companies, Beauharnois, Maclaren and Chats Falls, offered to reduce the amount of the Hydro's aggregate commitment including Gatineau from 733,000 h.p. by an amount of 191,440 h.p., according to Mr. Roebuck's statement, but an abatement in price was suggested and refused by the companies, so that the remaining 542,000 h.p. at $15 per h.p. would cost $8,130,000 annually. Hydro's requirements this winter will not exceed 100,000 h.p. primary demand, it was pointed out, so that this offer would entail a loss of $6,630,000 a year. The companies declined to sell Hydro the amount of power that the power users required and no more.

The Gatineau offer included a revision of the contract by the elimination of certain objectionable features, but the company was not prepared to surrender its complete rights to shift to the Hydro increased costs due to new Quebec taxation. The Premier declared that this reservation was fatal to any agreement.

Canada Increases Output of Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During the past 15 years Western Canada's production of wool in the fine grade class has increased from 2 to 40 per cent, said W. H. J. Tisdale, Toronto, assistant manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, in his report to the joint wool committee at their recent meeting here. The improvement in Alberta was particularly marked, he commented.

This increase in fine wool production he attributed to the action of the farmers in the more careful breeding of stock, carrying out recommendations of the joint wool committee, and the importation of suitable breeding stock from the United States and other countries. Under the direction of the committee, samples of this western fine wool were made into cloth and suits which were thoroughly tested by wear. The suits made from the western cloth compared favorably with suits manufactured from imported cloth, it was reported.

Toronto Customs Revenue Boosted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The total customs and excise revenue for the Port of Toronto for November was $4,611,936, which is the highest return for November since 1929, according to the report made by J. H. Bertram, Collector of Customs. In addition to duties on imports, this figure included sales taxes on goods manufactured in Canada.

The revenue for November was the largest of any month this year, and was $242,932 more than for November, 1934. Totals for the last six Novembers were: 1930, $3,948,926; 1931, $3,848,229; 1932, $3,713,385; 1933, $3,995,760; 1934, $4,369,003, and 1935, $4,611,936.

Newspaper Advertising Put First at Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Advertising is one of the most important factors today in the creating of desires for the purchase of commodities, educating the public and establishing good will and confidence, stated Louis H. Buisch, of the Merchants Service Bureau in Dayton, Ohio, in an address before the Montreal Rotary Club. He stated that advertising in its most economical form is in newspapers because of their excellent coverage.

Twenty per cent of existing business concerns do 80 per cent of the total volume of business because they are sold on the idea of advertising.

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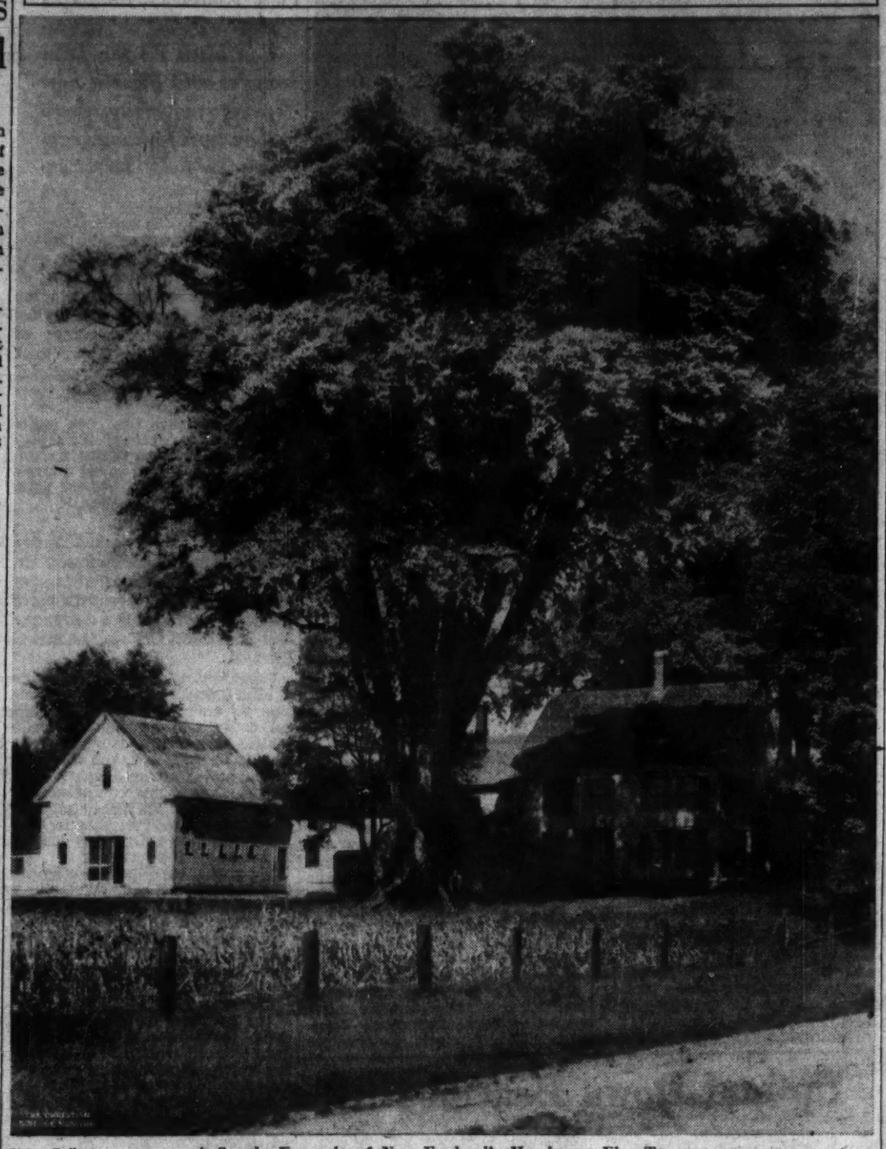

Ewing Galloway — A Sturdy Example of New England's Handsome Elm Trees

What's Going On in the Arts

The Apollo Club

THE Apollo Club opened its sixty-fifth season last night in Jordan Hall with Thompson Stone occupying the conductor's podium. The assisting artist was Dorothy Robbins, soprano, and the club's pianoforte accompanist, Earl Weidner, was joined from time to time by Reginald Boardman, pianist, who also acted as accompanist for Miss Robbins.

For this three hundred and fourth concert by the club, Mr. Stone arranged a program of worth and variety, with emphasis upon the approaching Yuletide season. The opening number was Haydn's "Great and Glorious," sung with full-throated vigor. Then came Buxtehude's "Zion hears the Watchman singing," and "Let us now praise famous men," by Vaughan Williams. The group closed with Loeffler's "Beat! Beat! Drums," given with telling effect.

The "Reaper's Song," always a favorite with those who enjoy folk-songs was followed by Gretchaninov's lovely melody of "Autumn" in an arrangement by Dr. Davidson, a number which got off to a bit of a bad start but which recovered as the singing progressed. Bantock's "Give a rouse" was sung with the careless heartiness befitting text and music.

In "The Shepherd's Story" by Dickinson, Miss Robbins took the soprano solo against a well-etched tonal background. An echo quartet composed of Messrs. Fryar, De Filippo, Thewlis and Wood did effective work in the chorus, "While by my sheep," by Jungst, and the "March of the Wise Men," by Harvey B. Gaul, brought prolonged applause. Gaul's arrangement of the "Carol of the Russian Children" was well enunciated.

This group of choruses closed with the popular "Wassail Song" and the purely choral numbers ended with Baldwin's arrangement of "Adeste Fideles." The quality of tone has improved since last season and there is a refinement and nice attention to detail in the singing which has been absent for a season or two.

Miss Robbins's voice, light and of coloratura dimensions, is of pleasant quality and her songs were well chosen. She listed numbers by Grieg, Trunk, Brown, Monro and Shaw, making a conspicuous success of the Bell Song from "Lakmé," and responding to insistent demands for encores. In all, an auspicious opening concert for the Apollo Club.

G. M. S.

Artists and Writers Union Show

HORTICULTURAL HALL for this week becomes a center of special art activity. Pictures and sculptures are hung and installed in its vast spaces. The collection of more than 100 works by 40 artists has been assembled and offered for public view by the members of the Artists and Writers Union. For Boston an exhibition of this kind is a new departure. That Horticultural Hall is put to use for the display is a notable fact. It is admirably suited to such purpose. That the first presentation is that of young, enterprising artists is further indication of increased tolerance in this community.

The Artists and Writers Union of Massachusetts is "an organization designed to effect the economic and cultural rehabilitation of the artist and writer in present-day society." To date, artists have united for the purpose of display only. Now they are combining for the sake of working out practical problems of mutual interest. The independence which typified the artists of the past century had isolated them one from another. But barriers seem to be breaking down in recent years. The growing interest in murals of large, significant theme, the social emphasis in subject matter, the civic projects—many are the indications of a new trend.

The Boston group consists of varied painters, a few of promising talent and a number of average performance. There is no doubt that these contributors favor Modernism, whether inspired by the abstract, or Surréaliste, or Impressionist tendencies of Paris, or by the Secessionist of Berlin. The Artists and Writers Union has not tried to mitigate the blast by interspersing conservative and placating pieces. A photographer will find no competition among these painters. Most of them work with a view to strong, compelling design, based upon a firm or graceful tracery of lines, or upon a carefully calculated palette. In general, there is preference for firmness in line or bulk, decisiveness in color, and a summary handling. Most of the pictures hold their design clearly when viewed from a distance. The subjects vary from inspiriting views of nature to dramatic scenes, to symbolic themes. There is more than the usual tendency to acquire material directly from daily observation, to depict the American scene.

The exhibition as a whole is remarkable for liveliness. There is a zest, a keenness of observation, a dauntlessness which are admirable. Most of these artists cannot gain admission to conventional exhibiting places because they do not paint in marketable manner. So much the more important that these displays be encouraged for our enlightenment and for the benefit that may accrue for the contributors. D. A.

Bach Cantata Club

LAST evening, falling in line with many choral groups that between now and Christmas Day will give seasonal programs, the Bach Cantata Club sang at the Fogg Museum of Art, opening its eighth season. Listeners filled the court and galleries. The applause was enthusiastic. The program exhibited music to tempt the connoisseur and to interest the less sophisticated. Three chorales by Bach, assembled from various works and set in juxtaposition, came first. Afterward there was Bach's Cantata No. 61, "Nun Komm, der Heiden Heiland"; then came three carols from the French, arranged for soprano voice with accompaniment played last evening on the organ. Finally the "Marienlieder" of Brahms, to make one ponder the genius of the man who could weave into such a binding charm this fragile, simple substance.

The poignant beauty of the "Marienlieder" derives in some measure from their directness, their tenderness, their utter simplicity of idiom and procedure. There is almost no repetition. The story is told briefly and simply. There is no attempt to enlarge its emotional scope. There is a quality of folk utterance and folk music. The absence of accompaniment heightens the impact of the singers, who alone weave the pattern of the music, intoning the story in a melodious recitative or in the more balanced phrases of quasi-folk-song. In the high-vaulted court of the museum, with gray arches austerely framing the groups of singers, the setting heightened the effectiveness of the music, while the performance with its directness and smoothness made the music rather than the performers the feature.

The French carols were unfamiliar and arresting. The first, "Chantons tous la naissance," dates from the sixteenth century and was heard last evening in a version by A. Gastoué. The second, from the seventeenth century, is called "Quoique soyez petit encore" and had been arranged by L. Roques. The third, a Burgundian song by Gui Barozai (1700), "Guillo, prends ton tambourin," was in A. Ravize's version. In each instance, the settings evoked an antique mood as well as vivid harmonic backgrounds. The soprano who last evening sang the carols was unnamed on the program. Her clear, resonant voice sounded forth with real effectiveness, and her simple, unaffected singing of the carols lent them charm and vitality. C. S. B.

Delights of the Dance

LA ARGENTINA made her only Boston appearance of the season at Symphony Hall last evening, bringing all her rhythmic variety, spontaneity and charm untarnished by a tightly packed tour that takes her into a different city every night this week. How she keeps herself and her wardrobe so fresh and unmussed by travel and hard work is one of the major mysteries of this fascinating dancer. The delicate laces and silks of the "Cordoba," her opening number, looked as uncontaminated by mudane stress and strain as if it were the day of its debut. As indeed did all the other rich caparisons that at once adorn and express the character and make festival the dance. The answer must be that there are several identical editions of each. There are certainly many different editions of the Spanish woman and of herself in her repertory.

It is this aspect of newness, of something yet to be discovered, that wins her the enduring affection of the public. Custom cannot stale her famous smile. Her face in repose reveals inner depths—the loveliness of reflective maturity.

Last evening's program was luminous with the sheer joy of dancing. The mildly minor key of the Fire Dance from "El Amor Brujo" and the lightly wistful mood that ended her new Gypsy Dance, "Polo Gitano," could hardly be considered blightingly somber. Of other new compositions, the Suite of Andalusian Dances, to popular melodies and the Suite of Dances from the Argentine, also to popular melodies, were brief, bright transcriptions from the Spanish-provincial. "La Fregona" was another version of "La Garterana—the archly gauche and immensely popular peasant type.

La Argentina is the Spanish dancer to end all pseudo-Spanish dancing. Her perfection of artistry—the impeccable technique, the musicality epitomized in her use of castanets—combined with her natural gayety and Latin ardor, cannot be imitated. Out of the heart of a race she dances, and true to her heritage, winsomely addresses the world.

Partly prediction and partly promise is the rumor that next season she will introduce her company to America in a repertory of Spanish ballets. M. L.

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Drive to Save Elms of Nation From Dutch Fungus Under Way

To save America's elm trees 3000 axes have been sharpened, laboratories testing for Dutch elm fungus have been established, and a broad campaign of education is under way to rescue elms from the fate which befell American chestnuts a few years ago.

Federal funds of more than $2,000,000 have made the fight possible and, if additional money is forthcoming each year by an automatic budget allowance, says Dr. Joseph H. Faull, professor of forest pathology at Harvard University and Arnold Arboretum, the Dutch elm fungus can be confined to its present range around New York. In time, Dr. Faull added, it may be completely eradicated in America.

Gone Far in Europe

"While the trouble has gone far on the continent of Europe, America need face no widespread loss of the stately shade trees if careful watch is kept to prevent the spread of the fungus. So far as I know, there has been no such campaign waged in Europe."

By cutting down all infected trees and by cleaning up all deadwood on healthy trees, the breeding places of Scolytus beetles which spread the fungus, are destroyed and the spread of further trouble prevented.

Spotters Mark Trees

At the first sign of trouble "spotters" or field observers working under government supervision, mark affected trees. Specimens of the branches are sent in to laboratories and the locations carefully recorded. If the wilting of the leaves proves to be Dutch elm fungus—out come the trees.

The trouble was noticed first in America near New York City from where it spread through corners of New Jersey, and Connecticut to form a circle having a radius of 40 miles with Brooklyn as the center. Connecticut has lost 157 trees and is the first of New England states to suffer, 5000 New York trees and 8000 New Jersey trees have been removed.

"There will be few cases found this winter," Dr. Faull said, "but next spring the campaign will be the most relentless ever waged in behalf of our trees. We expect to enter 1937 without a single known case, but in view of the fact that from one to five years must elapse before a tree shows outward signs of trouble, we can't afford to let up on our vigil."

Fears Allayed

So far as Massachusets is concerned, Dr. Faull allayed all fears for the present by stating emphatically that reports of outbreaks in the Bay State are erroneous.

Though thousands of cases of foliage wilts have ben sent in to the laboratories at Arnold Arboretum from all parts of New England, not one of them was identified as being the Dutch elm fungus. Only recently has the trouble cropped out in southern Connecticut, with one case reported in northern Connecticut at Old Lyme.

The source of the transfer of Dutch elm fungus to America has been traced to shipment from southern France in 1925 and 1926 of European elm logs which possessed a curly grain fancied by veneer manufacturers. Their importation has been stopped.

Chile's Income Far In Excess of 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chiefly in consequence of the extra expenditure implied by the payment of special "cost of living bonuses" to public employees, the balance of revenue and expenditures does not present so favorable an aspect as in the earlier months of the year.

In September, income amounted to 76,500,000 pesos (about $3,825,000) and expenditures to 102,600,000 pesos. In August expenditures reached the still higher figure of 128,800,000 pesos. Up to September this year income was 938,900,000 pesos compared to 817,500,000 for expenses.

A calculation covering the whole of the present year places total income at 1,251,000,000 pesos, a sum exceeding the budget estimate of revenue by 26,000,000 pesos.

Oil Firms Accuse WPA Of Unfair Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Alleged discrimination against domestic asphalt by the Federal Administration, seen in authorizing the use of asphalt manufactured from foreign crude oil on WPA projects in direct competition with asphalt manufactured from domestic crudes, was protested by the board of directors of the Oil Producers Agency of California at its monthly meeting here.

Recent charges by administration officials in Washington that only one California company would benefit if domestic asphalt were given preference were forcibly denied by the board. It was declared that hundreds of independent California heavy crude producers and many mid-continent crude producers would benefit if domestic asphalt were used. Also, it was charged that Washington was aware that 80 per cent of the asphalt manufactured from foreign crude is produced by three important companies.

N. H. Candidates For Senate Lining Up

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 11 (AP)—John L. Sullivan of Manchester, Democratic candidate for Governor in the last state election, is being groomed by his friends for a place on the ballot in the election next year, it was learned today.

Friends say he would like to be a candidate for the post now held by United States Senator Henry W. Keyes of Haverhill (R), who seeks re-election. He is understood to have frowned upon a move to boom him for Congress.

Representative William N. Rogers of Wakefield is also being proposed by Democratic leaders as a candidate for the Senate.

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Higher Milk Income Demanded Of AAA by Vermont Farmers; Hearings Cover Boston Area

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 11 (AP)—Vermont dairymen continued their battle for increased milk income today at the public hearing on an AAA agreement for the greater Boston market.

Headed by Edward H. Jones, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, proponents of the price increase, including a banker, an insurance man, town and state officials and farmers, yesterday pictured a dark future for Vermont agriculture unless immediate assistance was given.

A request made by the New England Dairies and the New England Milk Producers Association sought to increase producers' prices from $3 to $3.35 a hundred-weight. This increase, if granted, would result in a 1-cent price boost on consumers' purchases.

Details of Agreement

AAA officials hoped to clear up several points in the proposed agreement. One point was a proper parity price, another was the matter of enforcement of the agreement, and a third was the base rating plan to be used if the agreement becomes effective after Jan. 1, 1936.

Mr. Jones told AAA officials that the price increase meant "financial life or death of Vermont agriculture." Dairy men and town officials said that farmers faced ruin and were unable to pay their taxes or other fixed charges under present unfavorable milk prices.

Producers and Dealers

A banker, Henry Baldwin, of Winooski, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Vermont Bankers Association, pointed out that the price of milk and Vermont banking were closely related. He submitted figures to show that bank deposits dropped $48,000,000 in the last five years.

The distressed condition of Maine farmers also came out during yesterday's hearing. Uncollected taxes are mounting, personal property is mortgaged and farmers face ruin under the present prices paid for milk, dairymen testified.

Approval of the agreement was given generally by producers, although dealer groups appeared reluctant to give a definite stand.

The hearings were scheduled to move to Boston tomorrow.

Financially, Yale Faces Hard Sledding

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, says the university is faced with a "staggering problem" financially and will have "hard sailing" for at least the next two years.

He told a meeting of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford last night the drop in income from the university's funded investments made it necessary to cut the budget last year by $1,000,000 and will require "tightening up" in the next budget.

He said the general spirit at Yale, however, was never higher than it is now.

Commission Approves Two Radio Stations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Communications Commission yesterday authorized construction of new broadcast stations at Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.

The Springfield grant was to Quincey A. Brackett, Louis B. Breed, and Edmund A. Laport, doing business as the Connecticut Valley Broadcasting Company, for a station with 500 watts power, unlimited time and 1140 kilocycles frequency.

The Hartford Times, Inc., was granted permission to erect a new station at Hartford to operate with 100 watts power on 1200 kilocycles during the daytime.

Harvard Gets $2,000,000 for Civics

Lucius N. Littauer makes gift to teach public administration. Gift will be administered under committee. Makes splendid addition to other benevolences from same source.

By a Staff Artist

Lucius N. Littauer

With $2,000,000 Presented by Mr. Littauer, Harvard University Will Establish a School for Teaching Public Administration

Education for public service received a tremendous impetus forward today as the news became general of a $2,000,000 gift to Harvard University from Lucius N. Littauer of New York City, for the establishment of a Graduate School of Public Administration.

Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard president, in announcing the gift, explained that Harvard has been considering for some time plans for education directly related to governmental service and had taken some definite steps in that direction. The gift, he said, would promote the development of such plans and aid their co-ordination, through the new School of Public Administration for which the endowment provided.

$500,000 Already in Hand

Half a million dollars already has been received by the university, and the balance will be turned over within the next two years. The gift will be administered under the advice of a committee, of which Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, has been appointed chairman. This committee will investigate and report on the need for and possibilities of an academic approach to public service which should serve to encourage college men to take a more vital part in government. The committee will also draw up plans for the organization of the new school.

This is not the first large contribution Mr. Littauer has made toward better human adjustments. In 1929 he announced a gift of $1,000,000 to be administered by the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation, to "promote the cause of better understanding among all mankind," instructing the directors to see that the money be used for "benevolent, religious, educational and like purposes."

Received Other Gifts

Harvard University, too, has been the recipient of former Littauer benevolences, notable among which was the gift of two large and valuable collections of Hebrew books, the first of which—a collection of 12,000 volumes—represented the output of almost all the Hebrew presses in every part of the world from the introduction of printing to the present time.

Mr. Littauer, Harvard '78, made his fortune as a Gloversville (N. Y.) glove manufacturer. He was elected to the United States Congress in 1896, and served five consecutive terms. Since his retirement to private life his main interest has been in the philanthropic field.

Harvard executives are enthusiastic over the potentialities of the gift. In company with other large institutions, notably Princeton University, the historic Cambridge educational center has been keenly awake to the need for a higher class of men in public life and for more specific training for government positions.

Conant Appreciates Gift

"Mr. Littauer's fine gift," Dr. Conant said, "is for the declared purpose of promoting the science and art of government administration and to improve our public administration for the welfare of the people. The new school will not only train technical experts but will likewise be designed to educate men in a broad way for public service.

"I am glad to announce President Dodds' acceptance of the chairmanship of the commission to study the whole subject. It is a happy instance of collaboration between our endowed universities in a problem in which they have a common interest and obligation."

Other members of the commission will be Leonard D. White, of Washington, United States commissioner; William B. Munro, of Pasadena, Calif., professor of history and government at the California Institute of Technology; Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Harold H. Burbank, professor of political economy at Harvard, and Morris B. Lambie, professor of government at Harvard, who will serve as secretary of the commission.

Boston Events

Tonight

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION—"Wings Over Ethiopia." "Mediterranean Song." "Paramount Pictorial." "Popeye Cartoon," and a comedy, "Serves You Right."

FINE ARTS—Charles Boyer in "Liliom" (French). 1:26, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "Skiing in Austria."

MODERN—"So Red the Rose," with Margaret Sullavan. 9:36 a. m., 12:42, 3:48, 6:54, 10. Also Miriam Hopkins in "Barbary Coast." 11:07 a. m., 2:13, 5:19, 8:25.

UNIVERSITY — "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "We're Rich Again." 1:50, 4:55, 8.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"Thanks a Million," featuring Dick Powell, Ann Dvorak, Fred Allen and others. State: 1, 4, 7, 10. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. "Guard That Girl," with Robert Allen and Florence Rice. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6, 8:55. Tomorrow: William Powell in "Rendezvous," and "She Couldn't Take It," with George Raft and Joan Bennett.

TREMONT—Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll in "39 Steps." 10:10 a. m., 12:37, 3:57, 6:57, 9:57. Also Alice Brady in "Lady Tubbs." 9, 11:31 a. m., 5:31, 8:31.

METROPOLITAN — Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 11:10 a. m., 1:58, 4:46, 7:44, 10:32. New edition of Major Bowes's amateurs in person.

EXETER—"She Married Her Boss." 1:50, 4:50, 7:55, Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 3:20, 6:20, 9:29. Jack Benny and Una Merkel in "It's in the Air." Also "Personal Maid's Secret," with Margaret Lindsay and Warren Hull.

MEMORIAL—"The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," featuring Ronald Colman. 10 a. m., 12:17, 2:14, 4:22, 6:32, 8:35. Preview of "Mister Hobo," featuring George Arliss. 10 p. m.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

BOSTON — Lionel Barrymore in "The Return of Peter Grimm." 10 a. m., 1:04, 4:08, 7:12, 10:16. Also "Sweet Surrender." 11:29 a. m., 2:33, 5:38, 8:41. Tomorrow: Edmund Lowe in "The Great Impersonation," a romantic mystery written by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Also "His Family Tree."

UPTOWN—"Three Musketeers." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. Also "Three Kids and a Queen." 2:10, 5:20, 8:35.

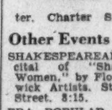
COOLIDGE CORNER—Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Rendezvous at Midnight." 2, 5, 8.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Mary Astor and Barton MacLane in "Man of Iron." Fenway: 2:11, 4:33, 6:55, 9:17. Paramount: 10:07 a. m., 12:30, 2:53, 5:16, 7:39, 10:02. Also Alice Faye and Bebe Daniels in "Music Is Magic." Fenway: 12:55, 3:17, 5:39, 8:01, 10:23. Paramount: 9, 11:18 a. m., 1:41, 4:04, 6:27, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Coronado," with Johnny Downes, Jack Haley, and others. Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Secret."

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Miksa Merson, pianist, 8:15.

SOUTH END ERA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street, 7:30.



WEST ROXBURY ERA CONCERT — Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Altenheim, 2222 Centre Street, 7:30.

NORTH END ERA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra and Chorus, Raffaele Martino, conductor. Michelangelo School Center, Charter Street, 7:30.

Other Events

SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMA—Free public recital of "Shakespeare's Triumphant Women," by Florence Locke of the Southwick Artists. Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 8:15.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"The People of Russia," by Miss Alfrieda Mosher. Charlestown High School Center, 30 Monuments Square, 7:30.

TREMONT TEMPLE—"Russia With My Own Two Eyes," lecture by Miss Florence H. Luscomb, 8:15.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"Syria's Contribution to Civilization," by Simon Rhibany. Tyler Street Municipal Building, 8.

Y. M. C. A. DRAMATICS—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Jacob P. Bates Hall, Huntington Avenue Branch, Y. M. C. A. 8:15.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Annual dinner of the Boston Wesleyan Association. Address by Dr. John R. Mott on "The Present World Situation." 6.

Tomorrow

DORCHESTER WOMEN'S CLUB — Fourth district conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Round table discussions, speakers and music. 38 Centre Street, 10:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture on "Affairs of Today, at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. A. J. George, 11. Also exhibition of photographs and water colors by Mrs. James M. Reynolds, 11 to 6.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Roman Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

DAUGHTERS OF CONNECTICUT—Entertainment, "Christmas in Many Lands," Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 2.

Maine Engineers To Register Under New Law of State

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 11—Announcements of the organization of the Engineer Registration Board of Maine to administer the state law requiring registration of engineers and application forms were mailed to nearly 1000 engineers today.

The application forms are being mailed at this time to save delay as the law provides that engineers file application on or before Jan. 1. It is expected that a high percentage of the engineers in the state will have registered before the end of the year.

The organization of the board has been completed. Lucius D. Barrows of Augusta, chief engineer of the State Highway Department, is chairman; Dean Paul Cloke, of the College of Technology of the University of Maine, is vice chairman, and Bryant L. Hopkins of Waterville is secretary.

The law requires the registration of engineers having responsible charge of all work affecting the public welfare. It was enacted only after many months of study. The Maine Association of Engineers has been considering the question for many years.

The new law follows closely the model law as approved by most of the Founders Engineering Societies and defines what is meant by an engineer and specified the kind of work he does. It is tantamount to a licensing law and has its primary origin in the fact that it will protect the public from unfair, unsafe and unethical practices. Engineers believe the law will have several indirect benefits. It will insure that practicing engineers in Maine have adequate training and experience. It is also hoped that it will correct the condition which has seen many Maine engineers obtaining employment outside of the State each year and winning wide recognition.

The profession also believes one of the ultimate results may be to better inform the public as to the use of technical developments made possible by the engineer.

Technical achievements in the last five years have given no indication that industry was beset by depression. This very progress has been accused of causing the problem of unemployment. Engineers say the fault lies with the profession in not adequately informing the general public as to the proper use of the new developments.

Registration laws are now in force in 35 states in which are located more than 85 per cent of the engineers of the country.

Old Phone Poles Become Village Recreation Hall

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 11 (AP)—Some people collect stamps, others gather old coins, but Mayor David R. Bain's fancy runs to old telephone poles. Mayor Bain, of Fairview Village, decided two years ago to save them when he saw workmen replacing weather-beaten poles. After several months the Mayor had gathered such a large collection that the Federal Government was willing to furnish money to use them in building a recreation hall, 100 feet by 30.

Date for Convention Is Set By Rhode Island Labor Party

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11—Proceeding with definite plans to take the political field, Rhode Island's new Labor party will hold its convention for the naming of candidates and the formulation of platform March 8, it was disclosed here today. The sessions will be held in Eagles' Auditorium here.

This decision was reached by the executive board of the Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, but no announcement was made by the vice presidents after the session. The calls for the convention were placed in the mail today under the direction of President William L. Connolly.

Unions Polled

Accompanying the convention call will be a questionnaire asking the various A. F. of L. locals the support they intend to furnish the movement, both financially and numerically.

This questionnaire, which was ordered at the last meeting of the executive board, caused the Rhode Island Textile Council, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, to serve notice on the State Branch officers that "they were acting illegally and not following out the mandates of the convention."

Conference Failed

The council also instructed its secretary, Miss Mary Tacone, to arrange a conference between the two groups at the last meeting, but the conference did not materialize because the textile workers, who fostered the Labor Party plans, claimed their communication was not acknowledged by the State A. F. of L. leaders.

In view of what they termed "lack of interest" on the part of the state branch, the Rhode Island Textile Council officers have made it known that they intend to complete their own political plans at a special meeting to be held in Woolsorters' Hall, Olneyville, Sunday.

Rally Is Planned

Its most influential unit, the Providence and Woonasquatucket Valley Trades Council, has also completed plans for a statewide Labor Party rally to be held Dec. 22 in Eagles' Auditorium. Vice-President Francis J. Gorman will be the principal speaker.

In addition the textile workers also have established several Labor Party clubs in the textile centers of the State to conduct the political programs in these centers if they were forced to carry the burden of all of the sympathetic union groups, it was said.

The effect that the decision of the state branch to call the political convention will have on the program of the textile workers could not be ascertained. The leaders of the council say that they have not been officially notified as yet of the A. F. of L. plans.

Connecticut Judge Transforms Trial For Juvenile Case Into Call at Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Dec. 11—Connecticut's experiment in treatment of juvenile delinquency, the new Windham County Juvenile Court, was launched here Tuesday, when Judge Edward L. Dennis heard the first two cases presented to the children's tribunal.

"The Juvenile Court is no longer regarded as a criminal court," said Judge Dennis after the hearing. "It is not regarded as a place of punishment. It is more in the nature of a clinic. It is not a disgrace to be taken to Juvenile Court."

Without Publicity

The judge might have added that unusual precautions have been taken to see that the doings of the court do not become public knowledge. Young offenders appear with their parents in a private session with the judge. Records are not open to the public.

There is little of the usual court atmosphere about the Juvenile Court. The session is merely an intimate talk with the judge in his office. On Tuesday, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Dr. Alfred Adler of Vienna, psychologist; Halleck Lefferts, headmaster of Pomfret School, and Maurice R. Davie, president of the Connecticut Child Welfare Association, sat in the office with the judge and watched his work. But this was a special occasion, arranged by the Child Welfare Association.

Probation Enters Plan

Besides the Windham County Juvenile Court, Connecticut has another in Fairfield County, where Frederick W. Huxford is the judge, also starting its work this year. If they are considered a success, others may be provided by later legislatures. The courts have been given exclusive jurisdiction in all matters concerning children, except those of guardianship and property, which remain in the probate courts. Probation staffs will follow the cases. The courts will be on circuit, sitting in whatever town the cases arise and at such times as the judges may arrange.

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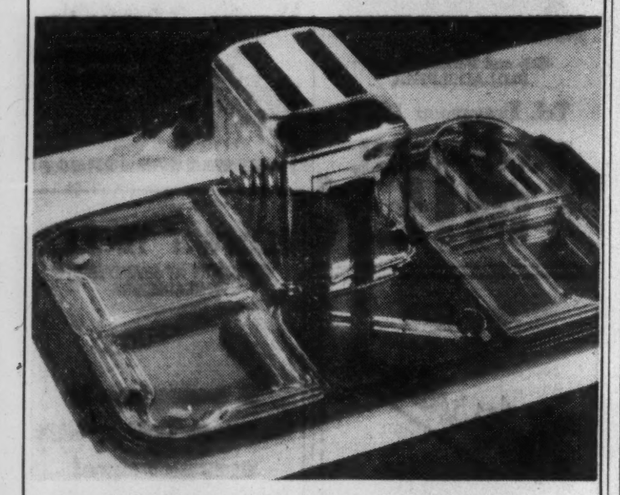

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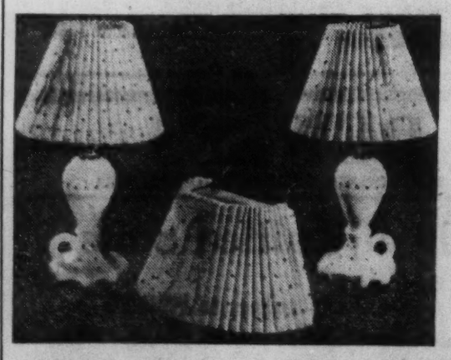

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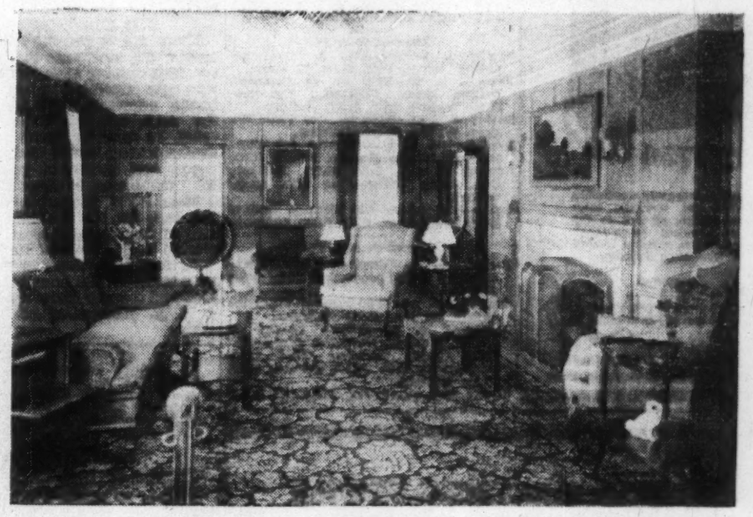

THE LIVING ROOM IN OUR WELLESLEY HOME

We seem to have started something with our Seven Liveable Homes

First of all, we've been having seven continuous house-warmings at once, and already thousands—one hundred thousand, to be exact—have come and stayed and looked and been gratifyingly enthusiastic!

Then our idea of stimulating building seems to have worked, too. In the vicinity of each of our seven, there are other houses open for inspection—several of them around our $24,500 Home in Wellesley, alone!

All this renewed building activity is as pleasant to us as to the Building Industries themselves. Visit our homes—visit the others in their neighborhoods—let the Federal Housing Administration tell you how similar ones can be financed by your own income—and enjoy with us the building of New England's future.

See these homes at 18 Lowell Road, Wellesley . . . 5 Claire Road, Belmont . . . 75 Otis Street, Milton . . . 32 Woodard Road, West Roxbury . . . 16 Stowell Road, Winchester . . . 37 Woodchester Drive, Newton . . . 5 Nelson Road, Melrose

Music in Its Various Forms Holds First Place in Radio

A spectacular change in the political consciousness of the American listening public is noted by the National Broadcasting Company in its annual program survey for the first 10 months of 1935. Interest in foreign and domestic affairs has increased to such an extent that the NBC gave 10 per cent of its total radiocast time for news and news discussions. This was a 400 per cent increase over 1934.

Radio to most listeners is a form of entertainment. Entertainment generally means music. Therefore NBC estimated that 62.4 per cent of its program time was devoted to musical programs.

A breakdown of this music item which NBC did not give should provide an index to the musical taste of American listeners. Under this omnibus title NBC lumped everything from "Red Sails in the Sunset" to Beethoven, Wagner and Strauss, so that it was impossible to differentiate types but it is believed probable that the popular type of music still leads by a substantial margin.

Next, NBC lists, and it is a very poor second, 14.3 per cent of its programs devoted to "literature." Under this lofty title is concealed all dramatic sketches ranging from the Radio Guild's Shakespearean dramas to the Crime Club's "whodunit" mystery plays.

In the third place, is news and news comment. Following this in popularity was "special events" which occupied 11.4 per cent of program time. This category includes presidential speeches, and addresses by business leaders and other news events which probably received mention in the newspapers as well as being radiocast. Lectures were next and took 6.9 per cent of program time.

This year was apparently an excellent one for novelty radiocasts, for this type of program took sixth place. In this division were included such radiocasts as grumblings of Mt. Vesuvius, the start of the winding of the cables of the San Francisco Bay suspension bridge and the relay between the recent stratosphere balloon flight and the China Clipper plane flying in the vicinity of San Francisco.

Tapering off into smaller separations were children's programs, occupying 3.7 per cent; current topics, 3.1 per cent, and women's programs, 1.5 per cent, of radiocast time.

* * *

Queen Mary's Radio System

Radio equipment affording her communication with practically the whole world is being installed aboard the new British superliner Queen Mary, the Cunard-White Star Line states.

The Queen Mary's radio equipment will employ 32 frequencies divided into the following uses: 9 for radiotelephony; 7 for long wave and 5 for medium wave. For the transmission of these frequencies nine separate antennas will be raised. The standard 600-meter watch on which all S O S calls are transmitted will also be maintained under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea rules.

The ship-to-shore telephone will be duplicated aboard the Queen Mary, allowing simultaneous conversations to London and New York. There will be a special radiotelephone booth provided but the ship-to-shore phone can be connected with any of the 500 staterooms of the ship through the regular shipboard telephone system.

On the upper or boat deck between two of the giant funnels of the Queen Mary will be located the communication center of the ship. Here will be the radiotelephone exchange, the emergency installation, and the message office for passengers. Teletypewriters will link every operating position aboard the ship.

All the radio equipment will be automatic so that the operators on watch may by dialing a telephone, change wavelengths, shut down or open up any transmitter, or change power without leaving their positions.

* * *

Beacon Hill on Air

As noteworthy as its beans, its symphony orchestra and its natives' broad 'A" is Boston's Christmas Eve celebration on Beacon Hill. Each year hundreds of citizens climb the hill either to sing themselves, watch the carollers, see the bell ringers, or take in the illumination which blazes from hundreds of candles, tallow and otherwise, placed in the windows of homes on the hill.

Most of the celebration centers in Louisburg Square, near the top of Beacon Hill, where Louisa May Alcott once lived. At that point shortwave station W1XAL in Boston will have a microphone to pick up the vocal part of the festivities.

W1XAL may even coax the bell ringers to come before the microphone. The members of this unique group carry a tuned bell in each hand and shake either bell as its pitch occurs in a song. Residents of the hill consider it an honor if the bell ringers consent to stand in their doorways to play. W1XAL will transmit the Beacon Hill Christmas Eve celebration at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles.

The following is a list of shortwave features, eastern standard time, selected from world programmings:

Sunday, Dec. 15

Boston—5 p. m.—Christmas Carols of the Nations. W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"We go a-shopping for Christmas." A visit to the Berlin Fair. DJC, 49.8m (6.02mc).
Caravas, Venezuela—9 p. m.—Band concert direct from Plaza Bolivar in Caracas. YV2RC, 51.7m (5.8mc).

Monday, Dec. 16

Eindhoven, Holland—8:10 a. m.—International songs. PHI, 25.5m (11.73mc).
Rome—6 p. m.—Talk by an American visiting Rome; Violoncello Concert—Paolo Leonori. 2RO, 31.1m (9.63mc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News. W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
London—7:15 p. m.—"Wanted for Murder." A story by Graham Sutton. GSC, 31.3m (9.58mc), GSB, 31.5m (9.51mc), GSL, 49.1m (6.11mc), or GSA, 49.5m (6.05mc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Old German Festival tunes and dances. DJC, 49.8m (6.02mc).

Tuesday, Dec. 17

Berlin—6 p. m.—"Siegfried." Act II; preceded by short introduction. DJC, 48.8m (6.02mc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
London—6 p. m.—"Round London at Night." Another "Phantom Broadcast." GSB, 31.5m (9.51mc), GSL, 49.1m (6.11mc), or GSA, 49.5m (6.05mc), GSC, 31.3m (9.58mc).
Boston—8 p. m.—United States and Spanish America exchange ideas. W1XAL, 25.4m (11.79mc).
Caracas, Venezuela—9:30 p. m.—Special programs dedicated to foreign radio clubs. Announced in English. YV2RC, 51.7m (5.8mc).

Wednesday, Dec. 18

Rome—6 p. m.—Opera "Sir Oluf" by M. Malatesta. "A great proletarian nation and its need of expansion," third in the series "The Italian Question in East Africa," by Prof. A. de Masi. 2RO, 31.1m (9.63mc).
Berlin—6 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Concert DJC, 49.8m (6.02mc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
London—6:30 p. m.—"Songs Dickens Knew." GSC, 31.3m (9.58mc), GSB, 31.5m (9.51mc), GSL, 49.1m (6.11mc), or GSA, 49.5m (6.05mc).
Caracas, Venezuela—9:15 p. m.—Remembrances—Old favorites. YV2RC, 51.7m (5.8mc).

Thursday, Dec. 19

Pittsburgh—11:30 a. m.—United States Navy Band. 19.7m (15.21mc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Christmas with Germans in the borderlands and overseas. DJC, 49.8m (5.02mc).
London—7:20 p. m.—British Music Hall Stars. GSC, 31.3m (9.58mc), GSB, 31.5m (9.51mc), GSL, 49.1m (6.11mc), or GSA, 49.5m (6.05mc).
Paris—10:30 p. m.—Fifteen minutes devoted to requests—M. Caillon. FYA, 25.6m (11.71mc).

Friday, Dec. 20

Rome—6 p. m.—Concerto Variato from Turin. "Italy's midnight voice"—Amy Bernardy. Piano Concert by Gigliola Galli. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
London—6:55 p. m.—A program commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill. GSC, 31.3m (9.58mc), GSB, 31.5m 9.51m), GSL, 49.1m (6.11mc), or GSA, 49.5m (6.05mc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Scheherazade": orchestra concert. DJC, 49.8m (6.02mc).
Caracas, Venezuela—9:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Selections. YV2RC, (5.8mc).
Pittsburgh—12 p. m.—DX Club. 48.8m (6.14mc).

Saturday, Dec. 21

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations—Summary of week's events. HBL, 31.2m (9.65mc).
London—6 p. m.—Wales vs. New Zealand. GSC, 31.3m (9.58mc), GSB, 31.5m (9.51mc), GSL, 49.1m (6.11mc), or GSA, 49.5m (6.05mc).
Toronto—10:45 p. m.—Canadian Press News bulletins. CJRO, Winnipeg, 6.15mc), 48.7m. CJRX, 25.6m (11.72mc).
Pittsburgh—12 a. m.—Messages to the far north W8XK, 48.8m (6.14mc).

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—The record of dividend actions last week shows 68 favorable announcements and only one on the unfavorable side, the Standard Statistics Co. reports. In the previous week there were 65 favorable declarations compared with 4 unfavorable actions.

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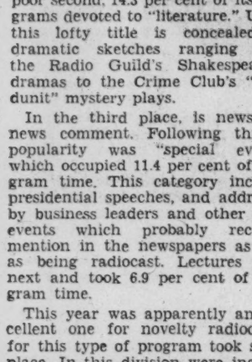

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Elucidating AAA Adds to Burdens Of County Agent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—County agents used to keep busy in their task of spreading the doctrine of scientific farming to the farmer, but that's only a part of their job nowadays. Since the agricultural adjustment program went into effect, they have found their services needed to explain the rules and regulations of Washington to the puzzled farmer, and to explain the puzzled farmer to the folks in Washington.

The big crop of new duties that have sprung up for the county agent was reviewed here when leaders among the 4000 or so members of the profession held their annual meeting in Chicago.

Not Politicians

County agents are not politicians, but rather practical agricultural college graduates who can bring to the farming community the latest developments in agriculture. When the extension service was organized about 20 years ago, its purpose was to give the farmer the benefits of the findings of the university experiment stations. Bigger yields per acre, better livestock, more efficient methods of farm bookkeeping, weed, pest and erosion control, are some of the results of extension service which progressive farmers appreciate.

County agents are still called upon to render this kind of service, in some respects more than ever since reduced acreage has served to emphasize the need for more efficient farming. But in addition they are asked to act as advisers to allotment committees. They are expected to explain what the AAA means when it says you can do this and you can't do that.

Eager to Serve

County agents, eager to serve their communities, have taken on the job of being the link between Washington and the farmer in the county. The extra work has forced them in many cases to delegate some of the tasks they formerly performed themselves, but somehow they have managed.

As time goes on, farmers will require less of this emergency service and the county agent can give more attention to the strictly technical farm problems, said C. W. Warburton, director of extension work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, when here for the convention.

Prove Their Worth

Had there not been these semi-federal officials in practically all the agricultural counties of the United States, it would have been necessary to establish such posts, many believe. County agents happen to be ideally situated for their emergency tasks.

Their salaries are paid jointly by federal, state and county governments, the Government paying nearly half, the state and country each about a quarter. They are therefore official representatives of the farmers at the same time that they represent Washington. Indeed, so admirably do they serve as the link between Federal Government and individual, that it has been said that similar officials might well be appointed for cities to act as spokesman for the numerous federal activities now scattered among various agencies in metropolitan areas.

5000 County Agents

There are at present 4240 county agents and assistants in this country. This number includes 840 agents who were appointed to carry out the cotton adjustment program under the AAA and to direct drougnt relief. In addition there are home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents and assistants, bringing the to' number up to about 5000.

Members of the profession meeting here for the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, elected H. E. Abbott of Indianapolis, Ind., president. The new vice-president is Bright McConnell of Augusta, Ga., and the new secretary-treasurer is J. E. Whonsetler of Columbus Ohio.

Knows His Americas

© Harris & Ewing

Laurence Duggin
Chief, Latin-American Division, Department of State

To distinguish him and his office from the foreign service, he is called a departmental officer. He recently took the place vacated by Edwin Wilson and is one of the youngest men in the service, being only 30.

Pact With Canada Reinstates Tariff Issue in Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

imports which will be brought down a notch three weeks from today when the treaty becomes effective.

This tariff urge has been coincident with Republican doctrine. The Republican platform of 1932, for instance, calls for the tariff "to hold the home market for American farmers."

Some farmers favor giving America 100 per cent of the home market for farm products, as Secretary Wallace noted yesterday. Others, as he also remarked, argue that no concessions should be made in duties on rural products of which America has a real or potential surplus.

Recognizing northern farm sentiment for protection, the Democrats in the last presidential campaign took the tariff out of agricultural politics by accepting it.

Two Courses Possible

Now that the tariff question has sprung up in a fresh form, two courses appear probable to the two parties which have been historically opposed on this issue.

The Republicans seem apt to burnish up their traditional tariff weapon, as indicated by the quick tari" appeal made by the leader of the Republican farm campaign in the Midwest, Harrison E. Spangler, director of the western division of the Republican National Committee at Chicago.

The Democrats are evidently scheduled to venture a new type of tariff argument, according to the implications of Secretary Wallace's speech here this week.

To meet the old issue, it seems clea tha, the Democrats will attempt the re-education of the cornbelt in tariff policy.

New to Many Farmers

Debate over the Canadian pact discloses that the idea of reciprocal trade agreements with other nations is as yet new to a great many farmers, just as was the AAA when initiated.

Since these novel tariff treaties will apparently be mulled over in the campaign, the discussion may result in a general understanding of them, and may settle their future.

The Wallace exposition of the benefits of trade agreements, and the appreciative reception given it, evidenced to farm bureau men that the Canadian treaty will gain friends as it is explained and comprehended.

Some Encouragement for All

Encouragement was given those who feel that the United States cannot close itself entirely to the farmers of other lands, but must import some foreign farm products so that it can export more.

Advocates of lower tariffs, who are convinced that present American tariff levels are injuriously high both to this country and to other nations, were heartened.

Republicans Are Handicapped

Power hitherto lacking was supplied the tariff sector which maintains that American farm losses through increased imports, via lower duties, will be minor and more than made up by the common gains of agriculture through enlarged industrial and agricultural exports.

In rebuttal, the Republicans are certain to develop a powerful tariff plea. To reach the farmers in the tariff controversy, the Department of Agriculture and AAA are immensely better equipped than their opponents.

The Republicans in the approaching conflict are handicapped by shortage of facilities for getting their view directly to the farm.

Gulf Dock Strikes End

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 11 (AP)—Union longshoremen, who struck at all Texas ports and Lake Charles, La., 60 days ago, went back to work yesterday. At Galveston M. J. Dwyer, district president of the International Longshoremen's Association, said agreements had been concluded with all Gulf deep sea lines except Lykes-Ripley, Mervion, Harrison and Creole-Odero.

Women of Farms Base Security On Peace of World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—Farm women have organized. They are out, not to duplicate the work of men's farm organizations, but to supplement it, to put the rural woman's thinking on social and educational problems into clear words so that they may have greater influence as a group than they have had in the past.

Representatives of a new rural women's organization, Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, met here two days preceding the Farm Bureau convention. Although it was the first annual meeting of the group in its present form, its officers reported that the delegates represented 309,000 rural women from 28 state organizations.

Had Prominent Speakers

Their speakers were men and women of national reputation, such as John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, and now chairman of the Social Security Board; Miss Agnes Samuelson, president of the National Education Association, and Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau. Out of these addresses and out of many other talks and small group discussions, the farm women learned what the majority of their group want for rural America.

First, they want world peace. They agreed with Governor Winant, that "we cannot hope for social security without peace." They agreed with him too, that peace is not something to be gained by mere wishing, but by a study of the causes of war and removal of them.

Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent, New Hampshire farm woman who was re-elected president of the organization, stressed world peace in her keynote address.

For Broader Understanding

Another farm woman, Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Ackworth, Iowa, called upon her sisters to lift their eyes from the ceaseless round of housekeeping to a most important task "to help create an understanding of world citizenship among farm people."

"We must now learn to think together in international unity or we will have no progress. . . . Today, the destiny of the world rests upon the common man; upon you and upon me."

A resolution adopted by the association advocated federal legislation to empower the President to proclaim an embargo on war materials, credits and secondary war materials to any nation going to war in violation of its obligations.

Arms for Defense Only

It urged further co-operation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and expressed the belief that American armaments should be based on requirem s for defending continental United States.

Next in importance to peace in the farm woman's thought appears to be provision for the welfare of youth at home. Resolutions to this end favored "any movement for the education of our rural youth conducive to training them for their place in organized agriculture," and urged better rural schools.

The women pledged themselves also "to advocate and assist in carrying out the responsibility of enlightening youth regarding the effects of alcohol and narcotics."

Other Demands Made

Other resolutions adopted favored putting more teeth in the Copeland Pure Food and Drug Bill, advocated more farm-to-market roads, and urged measures which would provide cheaper medical care for rural families, such as medical insurance, clinics, county nurses.

In 10 small discussion groups held during the convention, rural women leaders told each other some of their deepest hopes for rural America. As summed up by Mrs. Florence Bovett of Nevada, secretary of the organization, this is the composite thought of these women:

"Live and Help Live"

"We are seeking what is good for rural America in what is good for all America. 'Live and help live' is our motto. Recognizing that farming is a way of life, we long to see country and city people work together for the common welfare. Our goal is an organization whose aim is not materialism but fuller living."

A significant feature of this first meeting of the Associated Women was that through all the sessions a sprinkling of men was noticeable in the audience.

Officers of the organization were re-elected. They are Mrs. Sargent, president; Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, Albia, Iowa, vice president; Mrs. Bovett of Reno, Nev., secretary.

Farm Woman

Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent
New Hampshire Woman Re-elected President, Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation

Only Farmer Can Aid Farms, Granger Says

ONEONTA, N. Y., Dec. 11 (AP)—Fred J. Freestone said in a speech at the state Grange convention yesterday that in the long run only farmers and not the Government can "save" agriculture.

"The principle of priming the pump is wrong," said Mr. Freestone, state master of the Grange.

"We hope that some of the experiments sincerely made in the cause of agriculture will be successful, but in the long run, on a permanent basis, Government cannot save agriculture. If and when it is saved, farmers must do it individually and in their own organizations."

A. F. of L. Estimates Idle at 11,650,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor yesterday estimated unemployment, as of October, at 11,650,000 persons. It said this compared with 15,470,000 in March, 1933.

William Green, president, said the 11,650,000 included 3,000,000 jobless now employed by New-Deal emergency agencies. "Today," Mr. Green said, "with a half recovery of business we still have with us 74 per cent of the depression unemployment.

"From March 1933 to October 1935 industry has created 5,657,000 jobs. In the same period, however, the number of persons seeking work has increased by 1,564,000.

Ohio Legion Plans 'Model' State For High School Boys

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Ohio department of the American Legion, taking a cue from student governments in schools and colleges, made plans today to teach practical government to between 5000 and 10,000 high school boys in a model "state."

The project, the latest step in the Legion program of combating un-American and radical teachings, would be realized in a camp on the state fairgrounds. State, county, and municipal government units would be set up. The boys would elect their own officers.

"We propose," said Milton D. Campbell, Ohio Legion commander, "to teach the youths ideals of constructive government as against destructive government by allowing them to set up their own self-governing bodies modeled after local and state governments.

"We will provide officials from offices of the city, county, and state governments to instruct those at the camp on details of constructive government."

Officials said "attendance of the camp will be limited only by the number we can find room for." They expressed hope of accommodating as many as 10,000, and predicted at least 5000 would come.

The encampment would be held just after school closes late in June and would last for 10 days under present plans. All boys of high school age would be eligible.

William S. Konold of Warren, chairman of the state Legion committee in charge of preliminary arrangements, said he would ask Legion posts, Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions clubs throughout Ohio to pay the camp and travel expenses of boys desiring to attend.

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Rumors of Planned Revolt Fly When Dominican Ruler Calls Off His Trip Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—President Trujillo, generalissimo dictator of the Dominican Republic, has canceled plans to go abroad for one year of rest. The sudden decision to forgo a trip to France and the United States has set diplomatic circles to speculating as to the political causes behind the action.

The Dominican Chief Executive's determination to remain at home might carry no political significance were it not that his own personally controlled Congress has told him to forgo his trip. This fact, combined with the knowledge that the Dominican Army supports the President leads persons interested in the island's welfare to suggest that all is not harmonious within the Trujillo Administration.

Change in Washington

Only last week the Dominican Republic's diplomatic representative at Washington was replaced, while the Representative's brother, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was deposed in Santo Domingo. The former Minister is lingering "for some little time in New York," and the former cabinet officer is persona non grata in Dominican official life.

President Trujillo is not what might be termed popular on the Island. Since May 16, 1930, when he was elected to head the Government, he has ruled under the same type of iron will used by Paraguay's famous dictator, El Supremo, years ago. Back of him to carry out his instructions he has an army of some 2500 well-trained and well-armed soldiers.

When the General Slipped

During the more than five years that General Trujillo has been in office his word has been the law, with one exception. The exception occurred last summer when the Italian Consul was arrested and thrown into prison. The consul was, it is understood, agent for the Pennsylvania Tobacco Company—an industry that Trujillo desired to control, and was charged with instigating a revolution against the Government.

Italy protested the consul's arrest and the Department of State at Washington gently informed the Dominican Minister that Italy might possibly send warships to Santo Domingo.

Dent in His Prestige

The hint was sufficient to procure the Italian's release and the incident was smoothed over, although detracting greatly from President Trujillo's generally accepted astuteness.

Today, that the Dominican Republic's dictator should be passively accepting his Congress's instructions to remain at home leads to the not very surprising belief that rumors or evidences of a revolutionary plot were discovered, and that Trujillo decided that a year's leave of absence and presidential power meanwhile turned over to Vice-President Jacinto B. Peynado, would not be to his interests.

Within the memory of the present generation but one President left the country during his term of office. That was when Don Horacio Vasquez, now living in retirement, went by airplane to the United States, his health making the trip imperative. Not long after his return he was succeeded by a temporary government which President Trujillo displaced at the first election, shortly thereafter.

Nonetheless, President Trujillo longs for a rest, even if he is not to be allowed to have it. He has had no holiday in 17 years—12 spent in the army and five in the presidency. In a recent interview he said his work, both as soldier and President, had been intense. During that time, in fact during his 44 years, he has been outside his own country but once. That was for but six days in November last year, which he spent with President Vincent, of the neighboring Republic of Haiti, at Port au Prince.

Then negotiations were started which early next year, it is expected, will settle for all time the official differences arising over a century-old boundary dispute between the two Republics. President Trujillo initiated the negotiations and President Vincent, a few months later, returned the visit to complete them.

Instead of making a trip when he finishes the 1936 budget in December, President Trujillo probably will retire temporarily to his farm and get there such rest as he can. He will defer until some future time satisfying his desire to see first hand something of his biggest neighbor.

If his work in the army was strenuous that in the presidency has been more so, those who have observed President Trujillo assert. The colony of foreign residents, made up of both Europeans and Americans, and which strongly favors him, says President Trujillo has the capacity to make his whole organization work as hard as he does.

Throughout his five years as head of the Republic, government revenues, due to the depression, have been several million dollars a year less than during the preceding administration, yet it is pointed out that he has balanced the budget year after year and lived within it, has neither borrowed money nor increased the country's indebtedness. At the same time the external debt has been reduced, interest on it has always been paid promptly, and only for a short time did amortization payments lapse.

The President knows that at times he is called a dictator, usually by his own countrymen who have chosen to remain out of the Republic after amnesty was extended to all exiles, political or otherwise. But he points to a record of peace and internal progress during a period when his country has not been prosperous. The Dominican Republic, he contends, cannot be prosperous until prices for its agricultural exports improve. And he does not prophesy when that will be.

Trujillo's Capital Says He Voided Trip To Respect Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTO DOMINGO CITY—President Trujillo's decision to remain at home follows Dominican tradition. Such a trip to Europe and the United States as he announced contemplating was without precedent in Dominican annals.

There is no law against the President's leaving the country, but in the past it hasn't been done—except in an emergency.

Judge Is Appointed To Speed Action In Druckman Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—All the signs that the Druckman murder scandal in the Kings County jurisdiction will be pressed to prompt trial were at hand today. Supreme Court Justice Erskine C. Rogers of Hudson Falls, N. Y., was designated to preside over the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court on Jan. 6 to act on findings of the special grand jury in the case. Hiram C. Todd was named prosecutor yesterday.

A new superseding order by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, enabling Mr. Todd to take over from the Kings County Court the four murder indictments obtained by the November grand jury, eliminated another stumbling block in the case.

Justice Rogers' designation was accompanied by the order that trials possibly ensuing take up "any and all unlawful acts or alleged unlawful acts for which indictments heretofore have been, or hereafter may be, returned of any person, including any public officer." Allegations of bribery or attempted bribery have been a feature of the mystery which had its origin on March 3, last, when Samuel Druckman was found beaten and strangled in a garage at No. 225 Moore Street, Brooklyn.

The special inquiry will get under way with the swearing in of Mr. Todd as special assistant attorney general late this week.

Meanwhile, the November panel now reviewing the case has refused to withdraw from it, holding that the investigation is three fourths completed and that its duty to the public is to finish its work. This body, which was continued until Dec. 16 to consider other alleged crimes connected with the case, is in the position of having no one to advise it, since the district attorney has been superseded, but County Judge George W. Martin, to whom its indictments were handed up, will rule on the legality of the Governor's right to supersede it as a part of the county court on Friday.

White House Not Bone Dry, Mrs. Roosevelt Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said Dec. 9 that two American light wines are served at state functions in the White House. This reiteration of her original pronouncement when repeal became effective was given in reply to press conference questions about the demand of dry forces for complete prohibition in the White House.

Then she asked about the project of some Republican women to grow potatoes on their fashionable front lawns in protest against the potato control act. "It is not up to me to comment on any decision of the Republican women," Mrs. Roosevelt said, adding she understood there was "some confusion in people's minds on this question of potatoes."

The Navy to the Rescue

Wide World

United States Warship in Peaceful Role

The Augusta, flagship of the American Asiatic fleet, while maneuvering off the coast of China, rescued the crew of the Chinese junk overturned in a typhoon. The crew of the Augusta righted the junk, pumped it dry and gave its crew a bag of rice.

Potato Act Skips Small Consumer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Exemption of consumers who buy their potatoes in regular retail establishments from penalties for violation of the potato control act was announced by the AAA.

Previously it had been believed that not only the first purchaser of unstamped potatoes but the consumers to whom they might be resold later would be liable to a fine which might be as high as $1000.

The potato law, which became effective Dec. 1, provides for a tax of ¾ of a cent per pound on all potatoes harvested after that date and sold in excess of a national tax exempt allotment. The tax exempt allotment has been set at 326,600,000 bushels.

Potatoes which are sold must be packaged and the package must bear either a tax exempt stamp issued by the AAA to growers, or a tax paid stamp sold by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Restraint of Trade Charged to Union

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Charging restraint of trade, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association and 14 of its members filed suit in Federal Court Dec. 9 for an injunction and damages against Local No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The suit charged the union and six of its officers had forced local contractors and others to refrain from buying products of the plaintiffs. The action was brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. S. L. Nicholson, assistant to the vice president of Westinghouse Electric Co., and vice president of the N. E. M. A., in commenting on the suit said "coercive tactics" of the union cost the plaintiffs more than $1,000,000 in business annually.

Walter G. Merritt, attorney for the N. E. M. A., explained that union electricians would not handle products of these companies unless they could be assembled by its members in New York.

The union demands not only a closed shop, he said, but also "freedom from competition."

Mendieta Forced Out in Cuba As Result of Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

his satisfaction over the Menocalistas' position concerning President Mendieta.

However, that Colonel Batista would throw his support to any one candidate is to be doubted, since he has declared his intention to stand behind the man legally elected to the Cuban Presidency.

No Political Aspirations

Nothing thus far has established a desire upon his part to take over the reins of the Government. Satisfaction as to the manner in which he has carried on at the head of the army is generally expressed.

Washington's attitude, should serious trouble eventuate in Havana and in other sections of the island, must be one of watchful waiting. The abrogation of the Platt Amendment and the right to intervene, and President Roosevelt's determination to continue the policy of the good neighbor, block any possibility of military coercion.

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HAVANA, Dec. 11—Cuba's turbulent political situation precipitated the resignation of President Mendieta today and catapulted Jose A. Barnet, Secretary of State, into his office, apparently clearing away obstacles to the holding of the January national elections.

Mendieta, yielding to the insistence of powerful political factions which refused to participate in the elections unless he first stepped down, presented his resignation to the Cabinet as a "patriotic duty."

Barnet, 71-year-old veteran of the diplomatic service, automatically became President — the Republic's seventh since a revolution caused the downfall of Gerardo Machado on Aug. 13, 1933.

President for a Day

The possibility arose immediately that Barnet might be another of Cuba's "Presidents for a day."

After reappointing all members of Mendieta's Cabinet, he called the Ministers and the Council of State to meet later in the day in a joint session which the law provides must elect a provisional President within 48 hours.

A background of unsettled political conditions, army activity against kidnapers, and a raid on a radio station accompanied the swift turnover in the Government.

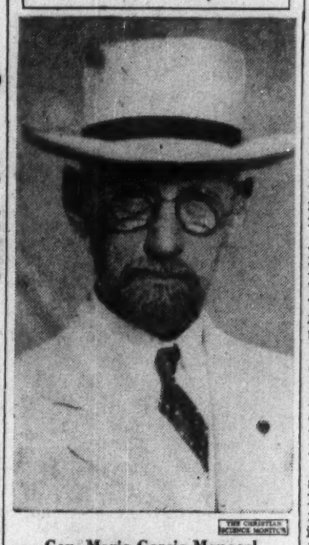
Mendieta Explains

Mendieta, explaining his resignation, announced:

"Subordinating all personal interest to the supreme interest of Cuba, whose welfare depends at the present moment on holding gneral elections, . . . and my remaining in power being a motive for the refusal of some political parties to participate in the elections on the pretext of nonexistent partiality on my part, I have, I believe, complied with my patriotic duty in presenting my resignation as President.

"Thus I am helping to bring about a solution to a grave problem presented by the said parties by their refusal to go to the polls while I occupy the position of chief of the Provisional Government, an attitude which, if maintained, would occasion grave upsets which might endanger the stability of the Republic."

Wins Coup



Gen. Mario Garcia Menocal
Candidate of Menocalista Party for President of Cuba

Work, Not Relief, Urged by Pastor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11—Expensively built poorhouses and asylums of various kinds, which have been viewed with pride in the past, will soon be regarded as monuments of discredit to an ineffectual social system, said Dr. Louis C. Washburn, speaking on Dec. 8 in Old Christ Church at the 100th anniversary celebration of the Home Missionary Society.

"If we will shake off prevalent political partisanships we must recognize that there has been a wonderful development in federal, state and municipal relief in the past two years," Dr. Washburn declared. "The nation has been forced to reach out its hand to rescue the less fortunate. In that work the Home Missionary Society has played its part."

The Home Missionary Society is an undenominational organization which is devoted mainly to the care of children of destitute families.

But while commenting on the 100 years of work performed by the society, Dr. Washburn intimated that the real need is the adjustment of the economic and social system so that individuals may take care of themselves and their own families.

"We must not look to the indefinite expansion of the agencies of relief," he insisted. "We must give more and more persons the ability to work and care for themselves."

Consumers' League Declares Support Of Minimum Wage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The National Consumers' League, by action taken yesterday, is out in opposition to the proposed equal rights amendment to the United States Constitution which would invalidate minimum wage and maximum hours legislation for women.

Secretary of Labor Frances E. Perkins, speaking at the league luncheon, urged state legislation which will provide greater safety for workers, proper lighting, ventilation, fire escapes, fireproofing and sanitation.

L. Metcalfe Walling, Rhode Island Commissioner of Labor, said that a minimum wage law must be passed in his state if it is not to become the dumping ground for castoff industries from neighboring states with high labor standards.

The National Manufacturers' Association was challenged by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, general secretary of the league, to make good its assertion that labor legislation is the job of the state rather than the Federal Government.

The spoils system in Ohio was blamed by Miss Elizabeth S. Magee for "the wrecked condition of the minimum wage division."

Resolutions adopted by the league call upon Congress to appropriate funds for enforcement of the federal unemployment compensation act, urge state ratification of the proposed federal child labor amendment, ask Congress for adequate budgets for the bureaus in the federal Department of Labor, and call for co-operation to advance the work of state labor departments. The league went on record as endorsing the efforts of the consumers' division of the Federal Government to study ways in which industries can be organized to improve the conditions of workers without an increase in prices.

Huge Diamond Unearthed

Dispatches from Coromandel in the interior hillsides of Minas Geraes, Brazil, say a diamond unearthed there weighing 141 carats was sold to Joaquim Aguiar, industrialist, for 495 contos (about $30,000) and is valued at 1200 contos (about $72,000).

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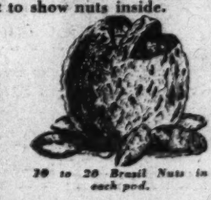

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More Trade Rumors Follow Red Sox Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11—The annual baseball meetings of the National and American Leagues were under way yesterday. At the end of the day the Philadelphia Athletics had traded Jimmy Foxx and Johnny Marcum to the Boston Red Sox for Rhodes and Savino and a bundle of cash, and the Chicago White Sox had sold Al Simmons, veteran outfielder, to the world champion Detroit Tigers for a reported price of $75,000. The two separate league meetings continue today and tomorrow will come the combined session.

The National League handed the Boston Braves to J. A. R. "Bob" Quinn, who resigned as business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Ford C. Frick, president of the senior league, was re-elected to the office for a term of two years. Harvey Traband, secretary and treasurer of the same organization, was also re-elected, his new contract calling for one year. Both officials were voted increases in salary.

The National League also voted to continue night baseball under the same rules that prevailed last season. The American League voted unanimously against the night game. For the first time in the history of the National, a retirement fund for umpires was established. Details of this retirement program have not been worked out as yet.

The American League elected Walter O. Briggs, new Detroit owner, to membership. Jacob J. Ruppert, Yankee owner, was elected vice-president of the junior circuit to succeed Frank J. Navin. The American also elected Ruppert, J. Louis Comiskey of Chicago, Alva Bradley of Cleveland and Tom Yawkey of Boston to serve on the board of directors.

The National re-elected Charles A. Stoneham, president of the Giants, to continue as vice-president of the circuit. The league's board of directors includes Stoneham, P. K. Wrigley, of Chicago, Gerald Nugent, of Philadelphia, and William Benswanger, of Pittsburgh.

Wally Schang, former American League catcher, was signed yesterday by the Cleveland Indians as a coach.

The junior league voted to award a purse of $500 to the player who leads the individual batting race.

With the announcement of the Athletic-Red Sox deal came more trade rumors. Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox, is said to be on the trail of two more Athletics, probably Eric McNair, shortstop and Roger Cramer, center fielder. Cleveland is looking for a second baseman and would like to get Jack Hayes from the White Sox. The latest rumor has Hayes going to the Indians for Thornton Lee, a left-handed pitcher.

The acquisition of Foxx and Marcum by the Red Sox makes that club a decided threat to battle the Detroit Tigers for the American League pennant in 1936. Simmons, however, should make the Tigers even stronger than they were last season when they captured both the pennant and world championship.

No deals came out of National League headquarters. Everyone at that meeting seemed engrossed in straightening out the Braves situation.

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Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	1	0	16	65
William Mosconi, Philadelphia	1	0	19	46
Frank Taberski, Schenectady	1	0	28	40
James Caras, Wilmington	1	0	29	28
Joseph Procita, Gloversville	0	1	—	49
Charles Seaback, Astoria	0	1	—	32
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	0	1	—	30
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	0	1	—	14
Marcel Camp, Detroit	0	1	—	13

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The balance of the players engaged in the world pocket billiards championship saw action yesterday, following the play of Erwin Rudolph and Marcel Camp on Monday night. In the afternoon, William Mosconi, the star of the younger element, defeated a many time champion, Bennie Allen, 125 to 29 in 19 innings, and George Kelly, United States champion, turned in the fastest game of the tourney so far, when he defeated Joseph Procita in nine innings, 125 to 99.

But it took more than five hours of play to settle the evening matches. James Caras finally defeated Fasquale Natalie, 125 to 110, after 25 innings of play, lasting two hours and 45 minutes, and then Frank Taberski, also a many time title holder, came from behind after trailing halfway at 18 to 82, and defeated Charles Seaback, 125 to 101. Both of these contests were full of safety play and the matches dragged.

Kelly and Procita made the best runs of the day, 51 and 49, with Mosconi next with 46. The others ran as follows: Taberski 40, Seaback 32, Natalie 30, Caras 28, and Allen 14.

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Back in Boston

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Former President of the Red Sox, Who Returns to the Hub as President and General Manager of the Braves

California Colleges Out of I. C. 4A Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 (AP)—California's four big universities agreed yesterday to withdraw from competition in the 1936 Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships to revive their own conference annual meet after a lapse of a decade.

The action was taken at the annual conference meeting here. As a result teams from the University of California, Stanford, University of California at Los Angeles and Southern California will not compete in the big eastern event, dominated by the western institutions since 1924.

The conference voted to revive the Pacific coast championships in a meet scheduled for Los Angeles, May 29 and 30. The dates conflict with those of the I. C. A. A. A. A.

Graduate Manager W. W. Monahan of California, said the meet would be an annual affair, but that after next year it was hoped dates could be arranged which would not conflict with the I. C. A. A. A. A.

Last American Beaten

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The last American survivor, A. Willing Patterson of New York, today was eliminated in the third round of the British amateur squash racquets championship, bowing to P. C. Samuelson in a third-round match, 3—9, 6—9, 10—8, 9—7, 9—0.

Four Places to Nebraska On All Big Six Football Team

Big Six All Star Football Team for 1935

Position	Player	College
Left end	Bernard Scherer	Nebraska
Left tackle	J. W. Wheeler	Oklahoma
Left guard	Richard Sklar	Kansas
Center	Edwin Phelps	Kansas
Right guard	Ike Hayes	Iowa State
Right tackle	Fred Shirey	Nebraska
Right end	Rutherford Hayes	Kansas
Quarterback	Jack Frye	Missouri
Left halfback	Bill Breeden	Oklahoma
Right halfback	Lloyd Cardwell	Nebraska
Fullback	Sam Francis	Nebraska

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 12—Four places are claimed by the championship Nebraska eleven on the all-star team of the Big Six for 1935. Kansas, the second-place team, gets three places, Oklahoma two, and Missouri and Iowa State one each. It was not possible to make a place for a Kansas State candidate, though the Wildcats displayed some brilliant players.

Two stars were selected for the second consecutive season, Bernard Scherer of Nebraska at end and J. W. Wheeler of Oklahoma. Three selections of last year, Henry Bauer of Nebraska at quarterback, George Hapgood of Kansas at halfback, and Maurice Elder of Kansas State, were crowded off by the more consistent performances of rivals.

Jack Frye was selected at quarterback. He was an all-around performer similar to Jay Berwanger at Chicago and, like Berwanger, his deeds stood out because achieved in spite of lacking the best support. He was a sparkling open-field runner, a forward-pass thrower, punter and place kicker. Frye was also reliable on defense, and was a clever pilot.

Several Fine Quarterbacks

Bauer at Nebraska was not used as much as last season, and John Howell proved to be a capable substitute in several Cornhusker games. Leo Ayres of Kansas State was favored by many, because of his all-around ability. Other fine quarterbacks were Mel Robertson and K. A. Fuqua of Oklahoma, Emil Wienecke of Kansas and Harold Miller of Iowa State.

Halfback positions go to Lloyd Cardwell of Nebraska and Bill Breeden of Oklahoma. Both were skilled runners and dodgers, triple-threat aces who did a lot of scoring. Breeden was better in the power attack, and also a talented kicker, while Cardwell was perhaps superior in open-field running. Some experts favored putting Jerry Lanoue of Nebraska on the team with Cardwell; but the claims of Breeden could not be ignored. Hapgood at Kansas was as good as ever, but these stars outshone him. The same was true of Elder at Kansas State, who usually played halfback this year, instead of fullback.

Sam Francis of Nebraska was an almost unanimous choice for fullback. He delivered the yardage on power plays, and was also a passer and kicker. His scoring leadership with the championship team made him the inevitable all-star fullback. B. H. Poynor of Oklahoma was again a leader part of the season. Kansas showed two fine fullbacks in J. P. Peterson and Clarence Douglass. Kansas State likewise displayed a pair, James Edwards and Ted Warren, who at times delivered the chief ground gaining. Harry Mason at Missouri and Kenneth Ames at Iowa State were other noted performers at the position.

With Scherer of Nebraska at end is placed Rutherford Hayes of Kansas. There were a number of other fine ends, but coaches voted these boys outstanding because of versatility in all the duties of wingmen. Nebraska displayed a fine pair in Elmer Dohrmann and Lester McDonald; Iowa State in Don Grefe and Clarence Gustine; Kansas State a trio in Ralph Churchill, Bill Hemphill and Barney Hays; Missouri a pair in Carmin Henderson and Herb Grenda, and Oklahoma claimed recognition for L. J. Miskovsky.

For a mate to Wheeler of Oklahoma at tackle, Fred Shirey of Nebraska will do until a better one comes along. These boys were outstanding in taking the brunt of the rough work on defense and offense; they displayed range of action and aggressiveness. Nebraska advanced another candidate in Harold McGinnis, while John Catron and Harold Schafroth of Iowa State, Victor Gray of Missouri, Paul Fanning of Kansas State, and Dean Nesmith and Ward Vogel of Kansas earned notice.

Guard positions go to Richard Sklar of Kansas and Ike Hayes of Iowa State. On their own teams these players found their closest rivalry for honors, Tom McCall pressing Sklar because of his placement-kicking ability added to other qualities, while Russell Coundiff frequently drew attention away from Hayes. Other fine guards were John Williams and J. D. Heldt of Nebraska, C. B. Ahrens of Oklahoma, Rolla Holland of Kansas State, and Jack Beger of Missouri.

Edwin Phelps was a popular selection for center over N. E. Mehring of Nebraska, Orin Griffing and Ivan Wassberg of Kansas State, W. F. Conkright of Oklahoma, James Dishinger of Iowa State and Houston Betty of Missouri.

Riotous Hockey Scenes In the Boston Garden

By a Staff Writer

Professional hockey went down in the mire again last night. The usual contributing factors such as advance publicity, efforts to increase patronage and spotty officiating led to turbulent scenes as the Boston-Montreal, National Hockey League encounter, neared a finish at the Boston Garden.

The cry of the Montreal management, "We're going to be tough," and the cry of the Boston management, "We're not tough enough," terminated in a wild, free-for-all battle wherein hockey sticks became clubs, fists threw punches, skates substituted for knives and spectators took advantage to enter the battle from promenade seats; all under the guise of hockey.

Major penalties to Lionel Conacher and Stew Evans of Maroons and Babe Siebert and Red Beattie of the Bruins marked them as the chief offenders, although all players of both teams were in the milling. Oh, Boston won, 2 to 0.

National Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	7	1	3	30	14	15
Detroit	3	5	2	14	14	11
Rangers	4	3	4	14	17	11
Boston	3	0	7	9	12	6
Canadian Division						
Toronto	6	1	4	36	29	13
Montreal	5	1	4	22	18	11
Americans	4	2	5	19	24	10
Canadiens	3	1	6	30	26	7

Results Dec. 10

Boston 2, Montreal 0.
Americans 4, Toronto 2.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	7	0	4	23	19	14
Syracuse	5	1	3	33	35	11
Buffalo	4	2	4	20	20	10
Rochester	2	0	8	23	34	4
Western Division						
Detroit	7	2	2	34	22	15
Cleveland	6	0	5	26	27	12
Windsor	4	3	6	30	32	11
Fittsburgh	4	0	7	29	38	8

Result Dec. 10

Windsor 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Detroit 2, Rochester 1.

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

All Should Now Co-operate

NOW that the question of the United States competing in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin has been decided favorably, it is up to all those Americans who are interested in amateur athletics to forget their past differences and put their shoulders to the wheel. Up to the time of the meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in New York City, last week end, there was some doubt as to whether or not that meeting would go on record as favoring Uncle Sam sending a team to Berlin; but when the majority of those eligible to vote on the question voted to turn the matter over to the American Olympic Committee, that issue was settled and we see no just grounds for further opposition.

Should Send Best Team Available

It is now up to the American Olympic Committee to go ahead with its plans and see that the United States is represented by her best athletes in all the events on the winter and summer programs. This is going to take considerable money, and it will require whole-hearted co-operation on the part of all. The fact that some of those who lead the opposition to American participation in the games are pledging themselves to continue the battle is not only going to handicap those who are working to raise the needed money, but in so doing they are also opposing the wishes of the majority. We have always believed that withdrawal from the Olympics was not the proper way to show opposition to Germany's present system of government, and it is our opinion that if those persons who were defeated at the recent A. A. U. convention continue their opposition, they will hurt whatever cause they are desirous of advancing.

Boston A. A. to Continue

Announcement that the right to continue the name of the Boston Athletic Association has been secured by some of the leading members of the old B. A. A. is indeed good news. Perpetuation of the annual indoor invitation track and field meet, which has been held 46 times, and the famous Marathon run, which was started in 1897, and was the first event of its kind ever held in the United States, under their old names are thus assured. The fine clubhouse on Exeter Street has passed into the ownership of Boston University, and the B. A. A. is at present occupying quarters at the Hotel Lenox, just across the street from its former home. Far from discouraged over the troubled times the club has recently gone through, the members who have taken part in the reorganization are showing a whole lot of enthusiasm. They expect not only to have a prosperous and active future, but seem confident that they may some day again possess a home of their own. It would indeed be an athletic calamity to have the club which sent the team to Greece which won the first renewal of the Olympic Games for the United States drop out of the picture.

Harvard Football Gains Unexpected National Rating

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard football humorously gained unexpected national recognition, yesterday, with successful giants of the current season, such as Notre Dame, Princeton, and Ohio State, among others. Commercialized athletics, paid athletes and professional atmosphere in college sport today were brought out by George Owen Sr., professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and father of George Owen, Harvard '23, nine-letter athlete, in an address before the Cambridge Industrial Association, yesterday. He advocated out-and-out professional sport as a cure.

His address afforded the undergraduate body at Harvard unrestrained hilarity and indignant denials from the football captain-elect, Emile Dubiel, and the retiring captain, Shaun Kelly Jr. The Harvard Athletic Association ignored the entire matter, and refused to comment. Harvard failed to win a major encounter during the entire season.

Notre Dame wired the professor for proof, retraction or apology and Mr. Owen tempered his insinuations by apologizing to the president of Notre Dame "if any of his statements were untrue." He asserts that he made no specific charges and what he said merely was opinion based on his own observations and after discussions with others.

Since Professor Owen is connected in no way with college athletics, his attack has not been taken seriously except at Notre Dame and Ohio State, where he is unknown. The latter organization assumed the accusation to be based on the early statement of Gov. Martin L. Davey, who later made a statement that "it was all subtle humor," according to the Associated Press.

Army-Navy Game Site Changed

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP)—Mayor-elect S. Davis Wilson said yesterday the 1936 Army-Navy football game will be played at the Municipal Stadium instead of the traditional site, the University of Pennsylvania's Franklin Field. The Municipal Stadium can be arranged to seat 120,000 spectators. Franklin Field seats 80,000.

Chicago Star in Demand

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—John J. Berwanger, the football toast of the big town, will not yield to professional inducements until he has finished his studies at the University of Chicago and tried for a place on the United States Olympic track team next summer. The broad-shouldered boy from Dubuque, hailed as the year's outstanding player and unanimous choice for all-America halfback, already has a half-dozen offers to play professional football next year or commercialize his college reputation otherwise. He is in more demand than any football product of the Big Ten conference since the celebrated Red Grange finished at the University of Illinois and embarked on a checkered professional career.

Australia's Davis Cup Plans

MELBOURNE, Dec. 10 (AP)—Australia will challenge for the Davis Cup in the American zone provided a suitable team is available, the council of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association decided yesterday.

Blues Tie at Rugby

TWICKENHAM, Eng., Dec. 10 (AP)—Oxford and Cambridge battled to a scoreless draw in the annual university Rugby classic before 40,000 spectators today.

Sporting Around the Hub

Crimson Racketers Leading Class A Squash Race

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, defending champion, continues to lead in the Class A interclub championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. Yesterday, playing its second interclub match of the season, Harvard defeated Lincoln's Inn Society, 5 to 1, at the Harvard courts. The Crimson team was without the services of E. Rotan Sargent, the Bay State champion, who is resting an injured ankle received in the Gold Racquet invitation singles tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, N. Y., last week end. Lincoln's Inn's only victory yesterday was scored by W. A. Coolidge over D. E. Jackson Jr., a Crimson football player, in straight games.

University Club, second-place holder, last night won a 5-to-1 decision over the Union Boat Club Whites at University Club, while Harvard Club and Union Boat Club Blues battled to a 3-all tie at the boat club.

The next meeting of Class A teams will take place in January. On the 14th of next month, Harvard University will play Harvard Graduates, Harvard Club will meet Lincoln's Inn and Union Boat Club Blues will test the strength of Union Boat Club Whites at the Union Boat Club. University Club will enjoy a bye.

Meanwhile, the Middlesex Bowl invitation tournament will keep many of the Class A players busy. The tourney starts next Monday at the Harvard Club of Boston.

★ ★ ★

Mixed Athletic Night at University Club—Another mixed athletic program is to be held at the University Club of Boston on Thursday, featuring badminton, with Jack Purcell of Toronto, the world champion. He will play with Jack Brewer of the University Club, Noel Bradford of the Badminton and Tennis Club, and Ray Hutchinson. The mixed badminton doubles will include Mary Whittemore of Boston, a tennis player, and Laura Robbins of Weston, a golfer.

The evening starts with a buffet supper at 6 o'clock, and will be followed by squash racquets matches, swimming and diving exhibitions, badminton exhibitions, bowling, and an exhibition by the boys' boxing class. The swimming and diving exhibitions will be presented by the boys and girls of the Boston Swimming Association.

Perly Perkins and Dorothy Probst, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Fowler, Nancy Crawford and Peggy Baker, Steve Holmes and Eddie Thompson, E. G. Hoehn, the University Club champion, and Bill Holden, will play squash matches.

★ ★ ★

Pitts' All Stars Face Boston Trojans—"Alabama" Pitts will lead his band of basketball players against the youthful Boston Trojans at the Arena tomorrow night. This game is attracting more than usual interest. It marks the debut of the young man who was on all sports pages last summer when, through the tireless efforts made in his behalf by Warden Lawes of Sing Sing and Johnny Evers, he was allowed to play in organized baseball.

Pitts has distinguished himself as a baseball player with the Albany Club of the International League and later as a backfield man with the Philadelphia eleven of the National Professional Football League. Now he is starting the basketball season with the Hub his first stopping point.

The preliminary game between Leopold Morse Co. and the Employers Liability Insurance Co. should also provide plenty of action.

★ ★ ★

Here and There—Walter Brown, who successfully staged a ski tournament indoors at the Boston Garden recently, has returned from New York, where, as manager of the United States Olympic hockey team, he looked over some of the candidates . . . Tonight is the night Boston sport followers will see a football game staged in the Boston Garden between the Notre Dame All-Stars and Eastern Collegians, starting at 8:30 . . . John P. Curley, graduate manager of athletics at Boston College, has been elected president of the New England College Conference, with Malcolm Farmer of Yale and Clarence P. Houston of Tufts, the new vice-president and secretary, respectively.

★ ★ ★

Boston University has announced the election of Dexter W. Wesson of Watertown, captain of the hockey team this winter, and Roy Thompson of Westwood, captain of the 1936 football team . . . Walter Hedquist of Worcester, Boston University's varsity swimming captain, will not compete this season for physical reasons, Coach Wallace announces . . . B. U. plays Harvard in basketball tonight at Harvard at 8:30 o'clock.

★ ★ ★

Police from Station 1, headed by Sergt. Patrick Presley, and Art Ross helped to break up the free-for-all which occurred during the third period of the hockey game betwen the Maroons and Bruins in the Boston Garden last night . . . The Bruins, victor over the world champions last night by the score of 2 to 0, will play Canadiens in Montreal tomorrow . . . Bruins and Canadiens will then come to Boston in time to play a game in the Garden Sunday night . . . Harvard's hockey team opened its season with a bang last night, defeating Massachusetts Technology at the Boston Arena, 12 to 0.

Presentations to Clark

By a Staff Writer

Henry W. Clark, retiring assistant director of athletics at Harvard, was presented with a desk set by Ed Kelleher, president of the New England Intercollegiate Basketball Officials Association, at the Harvard A. A. yesterday. Clark assumes the duties of athletic director at Lafayette, Jan. 1. Monday he was presented a set of matched golf irons and woods by the New England Conference of Colleges on Athletics. Saturday night he received a watch and silver service from the Harvard Coaches Club at a farewell dinner.

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Rye—A Place Apart

SOMEONE has written that "nothing more recent than a Cavalier's Cloak, Hat and Ruffles should be seen in the streets of Rye." And this is still perfectly true, though hardly to be realized practically in this age of golfers, cyclists and trippers; yet, in spite of them and all the clamor and bustle which their presence invokes, Rye remains a place apart.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, even, the description holds. For Rye clings to the fringe of southern England. It is at the end of the highway from the north; few are likely ever to pass through it en route somewhere else. No, one makes a special expedition to Rye, turning his back on things modern and commonplace and expected. One may arrive in a train or a motor, or even on foot if he is hardy; but, advisedly, he separates himself from an agitated world which has been too much with him in order to be prepared for the placid mood of Rye.

UNLIKE SILHOUETTED ASSISI, unlike Le Puy with its index finger of rock and spire, unlike that other French town of Chartres toward which the traveler looks hungrily as he approaches with, provocatively, that splendid bulk of the cathedral flung bold against the sky—unlike all these, I say, Rye steals upon the senses. One had not seen it coming; one had scarcely been aware of the nearness of Romney Marsh, dear to the heart of the novelist, Sheila Kaye-Smith; one had been reveling in the secluded peace of the small villages, in their leafy aloofness, and in that subtle acridness and freshness of a wind which came from the sea. Then, unannounced, Rye was there. The sturdy masonry of the Landgate loomed before one; and, drawing in the feelers and wings of one's motor, so to speak, in imagination contracting a trifle its ample width, one edged his way beneath the arch and moved cautiously along one of the narrow streets of Rye, least changed of all the remaining proud Cinque Ports.

CAUTION IS OBLIGATORY, whether one likes it or not, particularly on a hot summer's noon, with the High Street fairly overflowing with motors and carriers' carts, with cyclists in tweeds and women tourists with canes to help them over the cobbles and men in plus fours who carry kodaks. One may not, at first attempt, achieve the ascent of that steep lane which leads in the direction of the Mermaid Inn. One's car may be large and cumbersome—almost any car becomes so when confronted with the intricacies of Rye. Another car was coming down. Hastily one backed out again and went by a different, but a no less devious path. Of course, one's initial discovery of Rye must be by way of The Mermaid. The Mermaid was, clearly, the introductory fascination of the place. Not because there was luncheon there and a welcome rest in a fifteenth-century room. For once, luncheon could be ignored. The Inn itself was sufficiently satisfying.

AT FIRST GLIMPSE, The Mermaid was incredible, legendary. One turned from it instinctively as a thing of questionable worth, too perfect, too palpably ancient, too nearly a stage setting. Its blackened timbers and dainty lozenge-shaped casements, its gigantic fireplaces which sometimes occupy the entire end width of a room, its linen-fold paneling and genuine period furniture—these posture overmuch. But just stay in it for an hour or so. Lunch there, linger in one of its public rooms, study its superb wainscots and its narrow stairs, peep up one of its chimneys to where there is a priests' hiding place, grow accustomed to its sober lights and dignified shadows—so one will be convinced of its genuineness and know that the paint and rouge will not rub off at a moistening touch. The Inn's plausibility will grow and begin to exert an enchantment. For, most fortunately, The Mermaid of Rye is one of the few domestic buildings from the fifteenth century which has survived almost in its original state. Even as the French Ambassador lodged at the far-famed Inn three hundred years ago, so may one stay there today and experience—in part, at least—the witchery that is exerted by Rye.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INN YARD OF THE MERMAID AT RYE, LITTLE CHANGED SINCE THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

THEY SAY THAT the façade of The Mermaid, which overhangs the street, has been somewhat tampered with. But one may not mind that particularly, for its beams and casements, its red-tiled roof and uncertainty of line are in themselves delicious. However, go under the arch into the inn yard at the rear, for the back quarters of the Inn are practically in their original state—a very bewilderment of out-jutting casements, crumbling walls, rambling vines and mellow red tiles. And, in case one must move on, he could not regret a stroll down Mermaid Street, picking a tollsome way over the largest and roughest of cobbles, gazing at the miraculously picturesque houses on either hand. And so one wanders up a little lane which ends in a breezy lookout over the marsh, in which small ships drowse in sluggish streams. Once, and indeed not so long ago, the sea was just below, for Rye was a port with a trade brisk enough to encourage smuggling; there were French ships loading and unloading and a brave show of industry until something more than one hundred years ago, when the sea began to recede, until now one gains only a glimpse of it from this lookout or from the Ypres Tower or from between two old houses facing Watchbell Street. Sitting on a bench in the burning sun, it is not difficult to recall the Rye of trading and shipping days. A faint salty smell rises from the marshes and the gulls scream, out there where one of the old useless coast fortresses still stands, its foundations high and dry now out of the water.

HOWEVER, RYE ITSELF seems to have altered little since those days of the beribboned Cavaliers. One feels that its charm would never pall. Having clambered up Traders' Passage to that little lookout where an old sailor sat wistfully gazing seaward, one continued along Watchbell Street into Church Square, superlatively the model for all sleepy cathedral closes of legend and romance. Beyond is Ypres Castle, with one remaining tower from the year 1135, when it was built to protect the town from the invasions of the French. A truly fairy-tale tower it is, too, with four corner turrets and walls sometimes four feet thick. But England treasures many other towers from the Middle Ages, while it possesses but one Rye. So do not loiter recklessly. Go on to the church, the parish church of Rye which is twelfth century and excellent in its way, with a great eighteen-foot pendulum swinging from its tower clock, but swinging surprisingly inside the building, under the north arch. Again, there are many fine churches in England. Do not deter too long.

INSTEAD, GO OUT into the sun again and explore more of those bewitchingly lovely streets, which have no precise duplicate anywhere in the world. A glorious assemblage of vine-clad walls and bright roofs, of sober timbers, gay whitewash or dulled paint—brightness and grimness and mystery—all are set there in unique disorder on the top of a sandstone bluff which rises abruptly above a level plain. Rye is altogether unaccountable, which naturally adds vastly to its lure.

Be careful of the cobbles always, which would trip an unwary person whose life is lived upon smooth macadam. Seize your cane firmly, but do not delay. For up and down the length of these little streets there are scenes, aspects, vistas which must not be missed. This is the Oak House, which is fifteenth century and abounds in important period features. Across the way lived a smuggler, and there was the home of Samuel Jeake, author and astrologer; that is the Old Hospital and in the chapel adjoining it Elizabeth Fry once preached to the Quakers. Lamb House? Of course. The home of Henry James, Anglo-American novelist, is set unobtrusively in an angle of two streets. Almost it is a trifle smug, but still delightfully Georgian and comfortable and sedate. Under its porch now passes in and out another novelist, an Englishman this time, Mr. E. F. Benson. But it does not matter, really, who lived in any particular house. Each step reveals a picture lovelier than the last. The inviting steep lanes, the bright gardens, the sun lying warm on plaster and beams, on tiles and lattices and dusty vines—on and on one wanders intrigued by the personality of Rye.

PEOPLE WILL RISE up to entice one away. Ingratiatingly they will talk of Worthing and Canterbury, of Bodiam Castle with its wide moat, of Tenterden with its black and white cottages, and, of course, of near-by Winchelsea on the opposite side of the marsh, down one steep hill and up another. All these are well enough in their way. But they must not be forced into the place which Rye holds in the affections. Stay with it as long as you can. One may never see its like again. For it is apart for all time—this astonishing, romantic, huddled town of gables and roofs and cobbled lanes, rising like a sugar loaf from out the marshes of Sussex.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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Entertained by an East Indian Chief

UP THE six hundred steps through the gates, on to the flagged street, past the thatched shrine of the ancestor-gods, into the house of Kanôlôô, we went.

Into the great central room of the Chief's house we climbed, going up a ladder which led from under the building into this wide upper hall, which was most beautiful. The walls were of polished wood hung about with tusks of boars and the horns of deer, of which the antlers had but six tines at most. Big Chinese plates were suspended from the raftered ceiling, some being enclosed in wicker baskets. Others hung revealed, their colours blending with the blue and old rose painted bowls which also came from China. These bowls were used for the washing of the hands of guests after food.

There were no windows, but a kind of wide lattice ran round one side of the hall. Below the lattice was the large curved wooden seat of the Chief and of his sons, the seat being raised above the floor by long, shallow steps.

The fireplace was very handsome. It stood on carved legs of wood, raised from the ground, and its sides were supported by wooden pillars. It came far out into the room; in its center stood a brazier wherein was the fire. The tall image of a god was near. Beyond stood the peeping women of the house, watching us with dark eyes, their small heads shaved closely, save where, in the centre of the head, a knot of hair was allowed to grow.

Kanôlôô had his warriors. He offered to show us their method of war dance and of fighting. Then he left us to clothe himself in his warrior dress.

When we had arrived in the morning he had been wearing a coloured jacket of stiff material and a pleated loin cloth; round the thick dark hair that fell on to his neck he had wound a coloured cloth.

When he reappeared in his martial dress it seemed we lived on another star or in another age. He shone with gold. A band of the yellow metal crowned his head, and from it rose flowers of gold, rudely formed, but pleasing. Heavy circles of gold were on his wrists, on his neck were ornaments of leaf gold. His jacket was of thick woven stuff, striped red, blue, white and yellow, and below it he wore balls of coloured wools to make the garment stand well out. A brilliant loin cloth fell below this jacket. Most remarkable of all was his sword sheathed in gold, with a handle shaped like a monkey's head with eyes of rubies, and enriched with tigers' teeth. He was amazing and splendid, and as dignified as in his simple clothing, but not more so. He then called on his men, and we pressed against the open squares in the room of our reception, to see them gathering below.

Like a play from Shakespeare, they prefaced their dancing with a speech. They assured us that they meant no harm, that all would end in peace, and then the war dance began.—VIOLET CLIFTON, in "Islands of Queen Wilhelmina." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Around the Bend of the Road

IN OREGON, in the shadow of the giant redwoods, the road is a soft ribbon of red, winding into forest shadows lit by sun shafts dim with gold. In Arizona, the roads are friendly threads leading through fantastic desert wastes where wind-hollowed rocks are tumbled down into the endless silence. In Arizona, one road leads at last to the Grand Canyon at dusk, where a sea of mysterious blue rises and floats, dimming the red and yellow and purple of the vast pageantry of stone.

In New England, snow makes majestic a modest road in the shadow of tall pines. In New England, the neighborly walls run beside the roads, and sometimes let fall a stone like a word of greeting! In Colorado, roads wind up walls of rock, and follow the icy mountain streams, where wide torrents rush with a murmuring thunder. In Victoria, bicycle paths are bright with flowers and clean with strong, white gravel.

At Carmel, colored tiles made by artists wind under cypress trees beside a blue sea. In Bermuda, the carriage wheels make thin traceries on coral roadways where bloom hedges of oleander and hibiscus—where silken palmettos sway in the tropic wind. In California, pepper trees drop red berries on the broad highways—the acacia shakes a thousand golden feather balls, and the blue jacaranda trees, like great bouquets, between the stately avenues of palms, salute the traveler of the roads.

Roads—They stretch to the four corners of our Western world, fashioned of sand and pine needles, and concrete, and beaten earth—roads blasted from rock, carved from coral, welded from metal, and pressed from the long-leaved Southern pine. Roads cut from stone, hung high above the sea, threading quiet valleys, companion to the skies. Roads—They call to swift wheels and gay hearts, for beauty and adventure and mystery and joy lie somewhere around the bend of the road!

Song

THE red moons of October have been dragged under
A dark and unknown west. The colored plunder
Of autumn woods is gone, the sunny gold,
The russet, the red. Forget the April thunder
For a season, the bright glitter of rain, the bold
Patterns of summer gardens: a story told
In magical words: keep the slow peace, the wonder,
And let the wind veer north, the deep cold
Come with its shifting; let the year grow old,
And the snow settle, velvet fold on fold.

LEONA AMES HILL

"The pursuit of happiness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT man is God-endowed with a right to "the pursuit of happiness," as stated in the American Declaration of Independence, is a truth recognized as self-evident. There is, however, great diversity of opinion as to what constitutes happiness, and consequently as to the best means of pursuing it. Some people make the mistake of believing that happiness is synonymous with mere material pleasure. Others believe that it lies in gratified ambition, physical health, material wealth, human affection, and so on. Sooner or later, repeated disappointments incline one who has endeavored to pursue happiness along these lines to agree with the Preacher when he wrote (Ecclesiastes 2:11), "All was vanity and vexation of spirit," since even the best and purest joys of human experience are found to be but transitory.

The following remarkable sentence appears in "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy (pp. 9, 10): "A false sense of what constitutes happiness is more disastrous to human progress than all that an enemy or enmity can obtrude upon the mind or engraft upon its purposes and achievements wherewith to obstruct life's joys and enhance its sorrows." This dynamic statement, the mature conclusion of a profound thinker, is startling; for while it is easily seen that a mistaken concept of happiness is unfortunate, few recognize it as "disastrous." If, then, our great need is to learn what happiness really is, how can we set about it? How can the numerous vague beliefs about happiness be superseded by dependable knowledge and certainty? One brief sentence in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by the same author answers this question. There she says (p. 57), "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love." This lucid statement penetrates the haze of material thinking as a ray of sunshine penetrates the mist.

In Christian Science, Truth and Love are synonyms for God. To learn that man is not merely endowed by his creator with a right to "the pursuit of happiness," but that he eternally possesses happiness, since it is born of God, awakens in one the desire to become acquainted with Him. And herein is the secret of happiness—to know God, and thus bring all good into experience. In Proverbs we read (16:20), "Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he."

Those who believe God to be a distant Deity, inscrutable, changeable, reserving His benefits for a future life, find it easier to fear than to trust Him. But a search of the Scriptures, in the light of Christian Science, reveals God as wholly good, always showering the richest blessings upon His creation because He is Love, and because the nature of Love is to bless. Christian Scientists are grateful for the basic understanding that God is good and is All. Happiness derived from the understanding of the beneficent, divine ever-presence is independent of persons, circumstances, conditions, times, and seasons; it is imperishable, without fluctuation. Its serene glow cheers the heart through all human vicissitudes and illumines even the valley of the shadow.

How shall we find this priceless happiness? Mrs. Eddy answers this question briefly and comprehensively in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902. She says (p. 17), "Happiness consists in being and in doing good." To seek to live in harmony with the all-good divine Principle, Love, is to find happiness. Jesus lived close to God, and he "went about doing good," setting an example for all time. He knew so well that he could never be separated from happiness, because he could never be separated from God, that he feared no infliction at the hands of men. He also taught that humility is a prerequisite of happiness when, at the close of his ministry, having partaken of the last supper, he washed the disciples' feet, impressing upon them that if he, their Lord and Master, performed this service for them, they should do likewise for each other, adding (John 13:17), "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

So "the pursuit of happiness" must include the laying down of human will, pride, and personal opinion, for none can come into the presence of Love so burdened. One who has caught a glimpse of the majesty of true humility will never again contend for merely personal rights, material possessions, or the ascendancy of human will.

Someone may say: "You would have me disregard all the practical ends of life. I am not prepared to find happiness in abstractions." One need renounce nothing except false beliefs. Spiritual happiness transforms every experience. Every normal and wholesome joy is enhanced, every human relationship uplifted, when thought rests in the happiness born of spiritual understanding, for this happiness is higher and incomparably sweeter than any earth-born joy. When the true nature of happiness is understood one may prove, as Jesus taught, that the kingdom of heaven, harmony, happiness, is indeed within.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

"LA BUSCA DE LA FELICIDAD"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL QUE el hombre esté dotado por Dios con el derecho de "buscar la felicidad", como lo expresa la Declaración de Independencia de los Estados Unidos de America, es un postulado que todos reconocen ser verdad. Hay, sin embargo, gran diversidad de opiniones acerca de lo que constituye la felicidad, y, por consiguiente, acerca de la mejor manera de buscarla. Alguna gente comete el error de creer, que la felicidad es sinónima del mero placer material. Otros creen que se funda en la ambición gratificada, la salud física, la prosperidad material, los afectos humanos, etc. Más pronto o más tarde, los repetidos desengaños hacen que el que haya tratado de buscar la felicidad de esta manera se incline a estar de acuerdo con el Predicador, cuando éste dijo (Eclesiastés 2:11): "He aquí que el todo era vanidad y correr tras el viento", puesto que hasta las mejores, las más puras alegrías de la experiencia humana resultan transitorias.

En las páginas 9 y 10 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) por Mary Baker Eddy encontramos estas palabras notables: "Un concepto erróneo acerca de lo que constituye la felicidad es más desastroso para el progreso humano que todo lo que un enemigo o enemistad puedan sugerir a nuestro pensamiento o injerir en sus propósitos y hazañas, para obstruir las alegrías de la vida y aumentar sus penas." Esta declaración dinámica, la conclusión madura de un pensador profundo, es sorprendente; porque, aunque se comprenderá fácilmente que un concepto erróneo de la felicidad es desafortunado, pocos lo reconocen como "desastroso". Si es nuestra gran necesidad, por lo tanto, aprender en qué consiste realmente nuestra felicidad, ¿qué podemos hacer para este fin? ¿Cómo pueden las numerosas concepciones vagas de la felicidad reemplazarse por certidumbre y conocimientos seguros? Una breve frase en el libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por el mismo autor contesta esta pregunta. Allí leemos (p. 57): "La felicidad es espiritual, nacida de la Verdad y del Amor." Esta declaración lúcida penetra la niebla del pensamiento material como un rayo de sol penetra la neblina.

En la Ciencia Cristiana, la Verdad y el Amor son sinónimos de Dios. Al aprender que el hombre no solamente está dotado por su creador con el derecho de "buscar la felicidad", sino que la posee eternamente, puesto que la felicidad es nacida de Dios, despierta en nosotros el deseo de conocer a Dios mejor. Y en esto consiste el secreto de la felicidad—conocer a Dios, y de esta manera hacer que todo lo bueno se manifieste en nuestra experiencia. En los Proverbios leemos (16:20): "El que confía en Jehová es feliz."

Aquellos que creen que Dios es una deidad lejana, inescrutable, mudable, reservando sus beneficios para una vida futura, encuentran que es más facil temerle que confiar en El. Pero una investigación de la Sagrada Escritura bajo la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana revela a Dios como del todo bueno, siempre esparciendo bendiciones abundantísimas sobre su creación, porque El es el Amor, y porque la naturaleza del Amor es bendecir. Los Científicos Cristianos están agradecidos por el entendimiento fundamental de que Dios es bueno y es el Todo. La felicidad que se deriva del entendimiento de la divina omnipresencia tan beneficiosa es independiente de personas, circunstancias, condiciones, tiempos y temporadas; es indestructible, sin fluctuación. Su resplandor sereno alegra el corazón a través de todas las vicisitudes humanas, e ilumina hasta el valle de las tinieblas.

¿Cómo hemos de hallar esta felicidad invaluable? Mary Baker Eddy contesta esta pregunta breve y comprensivamente en su Mensaje a La Iglesia Madre para el año 1902. Dice allí (p. 17): "La felicidad consiste en ser bueno y hacer el bien." Procurando vivir en armonía con el Principio divino, el Amor, que es del todo bueno, significa encontrar felicidad. Jesús vivía muy cerca de Dios, y "anduvo haciendo bienes por todas partes", dando un ejemplo para todos los tiempos. Sabía tan bien que no podía nunca ser separado de la felicidad—puesto que no podía jamás ser separado de Dios—que por consiguiente no temía las penas corporales que manos humanas podrían imponerle. También enseñaba que la humildad es una condición necesaria para la felicidad, cuando, al final de su ministerio en la tierra, después de la última cena, lavó los pies de sus discípulos, diciéndoles, que si él, su Señor y Maestro, les daba este servicio, debieran hacer lo mismo los unos por los otros, añadiendo (San Juan 13:17): "Si sabéis estas cosas, bienaventurados sois si las hacéis."

Así que "la busca de la felicidad" tiene que incluir el abandono de la voluntad humana, del orgullo, de las opiniones personales; porque nadie puede venir a la presencia del Amor con tales cargas. El que haya vislumbrado la majestad de la humildad verdadera, no contenderá nunca más por sus derechos meramente personales, ni por posesiones materiales ni por la supremacía de la voluntad humana.

Alguien tal vez diga: "¿Quiere Ud. que prescinda de todos los objetivos prácticos de la vida? Yo no me inclino a encontrar la felicidad en abstracciones." No tiene uno que renunciar más que a las creencias erróneas. La felicidad espiritual transforma toda experiencia. Toda alegría normal y saludable se acrecienta, todas las relaciones humanas se ennoblecen, cuando el pensamiento se funda en la alegría que proviene del entendimiento espiritual; porque esta alegría es más elevada e infinitamente más dulce que cualquier alegría terrenal. Cuando la naturaleza verdadera de la felicidad se comprenda, se podrá demostrar, tal como Jesús lo enseñó, que el reino de los cielos, la armonía—la felicidad—dentro de nosotros está.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Treasure

TODAY, I'm going to the woods,
To search for precious things,
To search for treasure left behind,
For golden treasure left behind,
When summer passed on wings.

Today, I'm going to the woods,
Where tapestries are spread,
And leaves have laid a carpeting,
A deep dyed, crimson carpeting
On which my feet may tread.

Today, I'm going to the woods,
And then how rich I'll be,
For as I walk beneath the trees
Each little gentle autumn breeze
Will shower gold on me.

GWEN CASTLE

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Listed Stock Quotations

Irregular Rally Occurs in Stock Market After Early Decline

Commodity and Money Markets

Some Recoveries Are Established In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Rallying tendencies were apparent. Stocks were inclined downward in the early trading today.

Then many of them rebounded.

But it was an uneasy and rather active market.

Silver still was the subject discussed in board rooms.

Total sales approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Stocks generally were considerably upset by silver market developments. But they were fairly firm in the late trading.

In the recovery column with gains of around 2 points were such issues as Byers preferred, Chrysler, Cutler Hammer, Colorado Fuel, Revere Copper & Brass, Reynolds Spring, Standard Gas 7 per cent preferred, Spang Chalfont preferred, Eastman Kodak, American Water Works preferred, Harbison Walker, Jones & Laughlin preferred, Pressed Steel Car preferred and Motor Products.

Homestake Mining jumped 10 points.

Gains of 3 points or so were recorded by Electric Power & Light and American Typefounders preferred.

Among the more prominent losers were Coco Cola, U. S. Smelting, Woolworth, du Pont, W. T. Grant and New York Steam.

The bond market was featured by strength of the Italian Government obligations. The sharp rise in the various Italian issues was due to the renewed peace talks with reference to ending the Italian-Ethiopian conflict. The Government 7s soared more than 4 points. Various other, Italian loans also were buoyant. The rest of the bond market marked time.

The tendency of cotton prices today in New York was downward. Chicago wheat prices were under pressure all day and closed with a weak tone. Heavy deliveries of December contracts tomorrow caused the weakness.

Just what is going to happen to the financial and commodity markets on account of the silver situation is anybody's guess. However, the stock market has a way of doing the opposite of what people think it is going to do. Hence the deduction that the stirring up will be short-lived.

It is pointed out by some that the silver purchase program by the United States Government is just one more failure of the New Deal program. It is insisted that the only real beneficiaries have been the silver producers of the United States and the speculators.

According to cables from London today the price for silver was fixed at 27½ pence an ounce, a decline of 1¼ pence from the previous figure. This quotation was reached after a delay of three hours while brokers were awaiting to hear from America on the silver policy.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; industrial specialties rally quietly.

Bonds: Steady; Italian issues strong.

Curb: Higher; mining shares and utilities improve.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling lower; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Lower; liquidation; general selling.

Sugar: Steady; commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; big December deliveries.

Corn: Steady; primary receipts small.

Cattle: Steady to weak.

Hogs: 10-12c lower; top $9.75.

Foreign

London—A quiet and irregular trend was registered on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged securities were lightly supported due to the better political outlook on the continent, while other stocks eased on profit-taking. Silver mining shares weakened on the uncertainty prevailing in the silver market. The market closed easy.

Paris—Rentes declined on the Bourse as traders showed caution awaiting the outcome of the Italian-Ethiopian settlement proposal. Industrials moved irregularly and international issues were lower following the decline in Wall Street. Weakness in London metal shares also was a factor. The closing was lower.

Berlin—Lacking orders, trading on the Boerse opened idle, and prices closed at Tuesday's level.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Special				
Metal & Thermit	$2	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Singer Mfg	$15	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Resumed				
Youngstown Sheet & Tube pf	$1.37½	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Accumulated				
Central Maine Power 7% pf	$7½	qc	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do 6% pf	75c	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do 5½ pf	75c	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Royal Typewriter 7% pf	$3.50	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Increased				
Penney (J C) Co	75c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Do Extra	$1.50	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Regular				
Am Br Sh & Fdry	25c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Do Extra	25c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Bancamerica-Blair	25c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 17
Howe Sound	75c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Industrial Rayon	42c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Metal & Thermit Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Singer Mfg	$1.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 10

Cotton Prices

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.67	11.67	11.39	11.39	—.31
January	11.37	1142	11.15	11.15	—.34
March	11.30	11.32	11.02	11.06	—.15
May	11.32	11.32	10.92	10.92	—.30
July	11.08	10.99	10.68	10.68	—.28

Spots 11.56, off 30 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	6.37	6.37	6.34	6.35	+.01
January	6.35	6.35	6.31	6.33	+.01
March	6.31	6.31	6.27	6.29	+.01
May	6.28	6.28	6.23	6.24	..
July	6.07	6.07	6.04	6.05	..

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Dec. 11	Last Dec. 10
74¾	51	2½	Acme Steel	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	..
11⅞	4¼	..	Adams Express	11⅜	10¾	11¼	11
96½	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	96	96	96	..
37⅛	28	2	Adams Millis	35	34½	35	34⅛
23¾	4	.60	Addressograph	24⅞	23	24¼	23½
18⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	16¼
8⅜	6½	.80	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
173	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	166¾	166	166½	167
3⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
20⅛	13¼	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	15¼	14⅛	14⅞	15
33¼	6⅝	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	29	29	29	..
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¼	3	3⅛	3
14⅜	2⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅜
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29⅛	29	29½	29½
173	125	6	Allied Chem	159	157½	159	159
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	34½	33¾	34¼	34
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	21	20½	21	20¾
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	73¼
4½	2¼	..	Amal Leather	4¼	4¼	4½	4¼
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	72¾	72¾	72¾	73¼
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Del	51½	51½	51½	..
47⅝	13½	..	Am Bank Note	42½	41½	42½	42¼
70	42	4	Am Bank Note pf	64½	64½	64½	..
18⅛	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	17⅝	16⅛	17	16¼
90	72	6	Am Crys S 1stpf	91	91	91	90
41⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	41⅞	41	41¾	40¼
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128	128	128	127
149⅝	110	4†	Am Can	136½	135⅞	136½	135½
32⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	30½	29¼	30½	29¼
64⅝	25½	..	Am Car & Fdry pf	59¼	58¼	58⅝	58½
31⅜	8	..	Am Chain	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	30⅞
115	38	1¾b	Am Chain pf	117	117	117	..
96	66	3†*	Am Chicle	91	91	91	91
8⅜	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	7¼	7	7	7
35¾	22⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	30½	29¾	30⅜	30½
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	29	28½	29	..
14	4	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	12½	12	12½	12
40	28	..	Am Hidr & Lv 1pf	37½	37½	37½	38
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	14	14	14	14
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L N	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜
38½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	36¾	36½	36¾	36¾
3⅜	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
37¾	14¼	.5	Am Ice pf	17	17	17	..
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
27⅞	9	..	Am Locomotive	26½	25½	26½	25½
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	74½	73	74½	73½
11⅝	4	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
32½	13¼	..	Am Metal	30⅝	30	30	31¼
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29¾	29½	29¾	29⅞
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8½	8½	8⅝	8½
41½	8⅜	1¼b	Am P&L 5⅞ pf	38¼	37⅜	38¼	37⅜
49½	10¼	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜	44¾
22¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	22¾	22¼	22⅝	22⅝
32⅞	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30⅞	30	30⅝	30
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	21
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	25	24⅜	25	25
64⅝	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	60½	58½	58⅝	58½
117¼	102¾	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	103	101⅞	103	102½
104½	72½	5	Am Tobacco	95½	95	95⅛	95
107	74¼	5	Am Tobacco B	98½	96¾	98	98½
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	23¼	22¾	22⅞	23⅜
112	88	2	Am Steel F pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112
141	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	136	136	136	136
43	33½	2	Am Stores	35¾	35½	35½	35½
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	51¾	51	51⅝	51⅝
160½	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	158⅞	157¾	158⅞	158½
6¾	2⅛	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6⅜	5¼	6⅛	5½
27¼	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	29	25⅞	28½	25½
27⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	25
21⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	21⅛	20½	20¾	20½
9¼	4	..	Am Wat 1pf	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9¾	9⅜	9½	9½
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	64½	62	64	62¼
1¾	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	5	5	5	5⅛
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	5¼	5	5¼	5
20	8	..	Anaconda Cop	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	28¼
36	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	4	4	4	4
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	42⅜	42	42	42
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	55	4⅝
70⅜	33½	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	67
9⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
41⅝	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	44⅝	43¾	44⅜	43¾
18¾	12⅞	..	Assd Dry Goods	18	17½	17½	17⅝
59¾	36¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	58¼	56⅝	57½	57
92	68⅜	5	Atchison pf	92	91¾	92	92
37⅛	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	32½	31⅝	33¼	32⅝
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	15⅝	15	15	15
28	20¼	1	Atl Refining	25	24¼	24⅞	24⅝
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	44¼	43½	44¼	44½
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	18	17¾	18	17¾
2	⅞	..	Auburn Auto rts wi	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	39	38½	39	38¾
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¾	9	9¼	9
47⅞	23¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
			—B—				
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅞	4½	4½	4¾
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	38	37½	38	38
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	17¾	17	17⅜	17½
25¼	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	23⅜	23	23⅜	23½
119¼	100⅜	6½	Bamberger pf	108½	108½	108½	110
49½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44½	44½	44½	..
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
56	37½	1†	Bayuk Cig	59	56½	58½	55¼
13¾	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	13¾	13	13⅜	13
20⅝	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	17½	17	17	17¾
96	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	88	88	88	88
14¾	11½	1	Belding Hem	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	21	20¾	20⅞	20½
22½	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
57½	34⅞	2	Best & Co	55¾	55½	55¾	56
51½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	48⅞	47⅜	47⅞	47¾
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	116¼	116	116¼	117
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	..
17	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	15¼	14⅞	15½	15½
88	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	87	85½	85½	88
16⅜	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	51¼	50¾	51¼	51⅜
47¾	38¾	2†	Ban Ami D	40	39¾	40	39⅝
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	26¾	26	26½	26⅜
65½	28¼	1	Borg Warner	64¼	62½	63½	62½
2¾	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53	52¼	52¾	52¼
17⅝	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	48½	48¼	48½	..
41¾	25	2†	Bristol Myers	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42	41¾	42	41½
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
38	14	3½	Brooklyn Q pf	35½	35½	35½	35
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55	55	55	55
11½	3¼	..	Brunswick Balke	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
8¾	4¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	8½	8	8⅜	8¼
17	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	16¼	15½	16½	15½
94¾	62¾	3g	Bucyrus E pf	94½	94½	94½	94
3	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
92	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	92	91	91	92
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅝	12	12Z	12
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	22¼	21⅝	22¼	21⅞
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1⅛	1	1	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8½	8½	8½	8¼
28	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	25½
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	2¼	2	2	2
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17	16½	16½	16½
3½	1½	..	Butte Cop & inc	3½	3½	3½	3½
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	19
66	32	..	Byers pf	62	61	62	63
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35¾	35¾	35¾	35⅝
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅛	⅜	¾	¾
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6	5¾	6	5⅞
16⅝	8¼	..	Canada Dry	14⅞	13¾	14¾	13½
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	29¾	28¾	29¾	28½
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	47⅞	47½	47½	47½
8¼	3⅝	.20	Carriers&Gen Cp	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
111¼	49¼	..	Case Thresh	101¾	99	101	88¼
126½	83½	4*	Case Thresh pf	116¼	116¼	116½	118
60	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	56¼	55⅝	56¼	56
35¾	19½	..	Celanese Corp	28¼	27⅜	27⅞	27⅝
21¼	9⅞	..	Celotex Co N	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅞
29	22¼	1½	Cent Aguirre	26⅝	26¼	26½	26¾
65⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	58¼	55⅝	55⅞	58
10½	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	11½	10⅝	11⅜	10⅛
80½	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	80¾	79½	80	80
30¼	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18¼
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	60	59½	60	59¼
53¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	52	51¼	51⅞	51⅝
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
5⅜	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5	4⅝	5	4¾
4⅞	1	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	7	6	7	..
35	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	33	33	33	33½
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'west (h)	3	2⅞	3	3
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8⅛	7½	8⅛	7¾
14¼	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	15¼	14⅝	15½	14½
53⅜	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	52	49¼	52	49¾
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3⅜	3¼	3½	3⅜
4¼	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30½	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	31½	30	31½	30
9	3½	..	Childs Company	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
26	9	.25b	Chile Copper	24	24	24	25
90	31	3	Chrysler	87¼	85	86¼	84¾
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
6½	1¼	..	City Stores	6	6	6	6
26¾	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	26¼	23¾	25½	24¾
47¼	27⅜	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	46	45⅞	46	46½
38¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	39½	39	39¾	38¼
93	72½	2†	Coca-Cola	87¾	84¾	84¾	88½
19¼	15⅛	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	18	17⅞	18	18
107¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
58⅜	53⅜	3	*Coca Cola A	56½	56½	56½	57½
48	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	58¾	46¾	47½	47¾
108¼	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	108½	108¼	108½	108
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	8	8	8	8½
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	4¾	4¼	4½	4¾
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	27¼	25	26⅝	24¼
21	7	..	Colo& So 1pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
17½	6⅝	..	Colo & So 2pf	16	16	16	..
15⅜	7¾	.20b	Columbia Gas	14⅜	13½	13½	13½
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	87½	87½	87½	87½
82	31	5	Columbia G pf B	83	82	83	82
49⅞	47	1†	Columbia Pic vtc n	46¼	46¼	46¾	47
101¼	67	4†	Columbian vtc n	95	95	95	94
58	30½	2½	Comm Credit	49½	48⅝	48⅝	47½
73	56¼	3*	Comm Inv Tr	62½	61¾	61¾	62½
23⅞	16⅛	.60†	Comm Solvents	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
3	¾	..	Comwith & So	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
71	29½	3	Comwith & S pf	68½	66	66½	65½
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
45¾	27	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	43	42¾	42¾	43
49	14⅝	..	Cons Ry & Lt	18½	17⅞	18	18⅛
58½	24	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	30	29½	29½	30¼
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
22½	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18½	18½	18½	18¾
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
34¾	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	32⅝	31½	31⅞	32¼
105½	72¼	5	Consol Gas pf	104	104	104	104¾
6¾	1½	..	Consol Laund'ries	5½	5	5½	5
10⅝	8½	.25b	Consol -Oil	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
112½	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	111½	111	111½	111¼
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8	7½	7¾	7¾
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	1⅛	1	1	1
82	69	8½	Cons Cig ppf ww	72¼	71	71	73
19¼	8¾	..	Container A	18½	17⅞	18⅛	18
8½	2⅞	..	Container B	7¼	7	7	7
10⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	10¼	9¾	10⅛	10
1¾	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
67¾	48¼	4	Cont Baking pf	67	67	67	66½
99¼	62¾	4	Cont Can	89¼	87½	88¾	88¼
19⅜	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Fibre	20½	19⅞	20	19½
44¾	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	44⅞	44½	44¾	44
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
30¾	15¼	⅝b	Cont Oil	30½	29⅝	30¼	30½
68¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	69	67¼	69	67¾
70⅜	60	3	Corn Products	69¼	68¼	69¼	69
7⅝	4½	..	Coty	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅞
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	37½	37½	37½	37½
18¾	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	19¼	18½	19¼	18½
48⅝	23½	1†	Crown Cork & S	44¼	43¼	44½	43½
8½	3¼	..	Crown Zeller vtc	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
32⅝	14	..	Crosbie Steel	33¼	32	32⅞	32
2½	1	..	Cuba Co	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
13	5	..	Cuba Rr pf	14	13¼	13½	12½
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6¾	6½	6⅝	6
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	61	60	60	60½
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	41	40¾	41	40¼
34¾	15	..	Curtis Publishing	21½	21¼	21½	21⅜
108¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102½	102	102¼	102⅝
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
10¼	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
41¾	16	.25b	Cutler Hammer	43	41¾	43	41
			—D—				
9¾	6	..	Davega St	9	9	9	8¾
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	53⅜	52¾	52¾	52¾
28	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	27½	27	27½	27
24½	18⅞	.50†	Deisel I W G Co	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	39⅝	38½	38⅝	39
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	17¾	16⅞	17½	17
5	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
120½	65	4	Detroit Edison	117	116½	116¾	116
50⅝	35½	1½	Devoe & Ray A	51⅛	40	40	41½
38½	13⅜	..	Distillers Co E	37½	37	37¼	37
41	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	38½	37½	37½	38⅝
41½	34⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	..
44⅞	34¼	2†	Dome Mines	44½	44⅛	44¼	44½
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	9	8	9	9
38⅞	17½	.75b	Douglas A	37¼	36⅛	37	36¼
3¾	1¼	..	Duluth So Shore	1	1	1	..
8¼	⅛	..	Dunhill Inter	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
146½	86⅝	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	138¼	.137	137⅝	138
			—E—				
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7¼	7	7	7
172¾	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak

Business and Industry

World Markets Still Agitated Over U. S. Action on Silver

Commerce and Finance

Leaders of Steel Industry Mostly 'Self-Made' Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The masters of the steel industry today are men who, in nine out of ten cases, started at the bottom and step by step climbed to their present position of executive authority, according to a survey by the Iron and Steel Institute made public today.

The report of the findings was based on replies the institute received from 176 executives of steel companies representing more than 95 per cent of the industry's capacity. They were chairmen of the boards, presidents and vice-presidents of the companies, and are in their present positions because of their ability and understanding of the business gained through practical experience, rather than through theoretical knowledge.

Many Started as Laborers

"Of the 176 executives, 128 have had close contact with the operating departments—84 as laborers in the mills, 25 as engineers or chemists and 19 as messenger boys," the report says. "Only 13 of the 176 executives entered the steel industry in an executive position."

"Training in the business offices of steel companies likewise proved to be a good foundation for future steel executives, for 26 out of 176 started in as clerks or stenographers," the report continues. "From the sales department came nine who are today among the leading steel executives.

"Management of the steel industry is in the hands of men who have accumulated an average of 32 years each of practical experience in steel and who have spent, on an average, more than 90 per cent of their business careers in the industry. Moreover, the records show that 130, or three out of four of the executives who supplied information, have been connected with the steel industry from the day they first started their business careers.

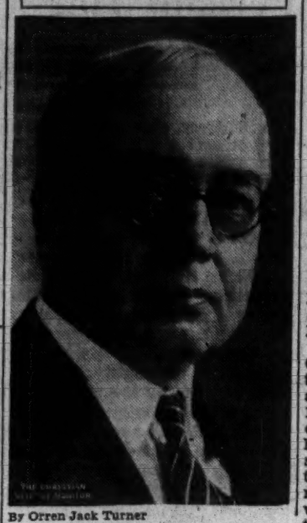
Bulk Stay With One Company

"More than half of the 176 executives have worked their way up in the ranks of the steel company in which they started their careers. The average of the whole group is 25 years of service with their present company—equivalent to 78 per cent of their average years in the steel business.

"Three executives have been in the steel industry for 60 years or more. One began as a packer of cut nails and rose to be chairman of the board of the company in which he started. Another was an office boy who worked his way up to be vice-president of his company. The third entered the steel business as a clerk in a steel mill. He is now chairman of the board.

"In addition, eight other executives, three of them chairmen of steel companies, two presidents and three vice-presidents, have served the steel industry 50 years or more. Six started in the mills, and two were clerks."

Economist



By Orren Jack Turner

Dr. E. W. Kemmerer
Professor of Economy at Princeton University

Kemmerer Believes U. S. Can Shoulder $70,000,000,000 Debt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, economist of Princeton University, says a national debt of $55,000,000,000 to $70,000,000,000 would be "very oppressive, but doubtless could be carried." He adds that it would mean heavy pressure for "increasing inflation."

His view was expressed in a letter to Joseph Leib of Washington, who inquired about it after President Roosevelt in a recent speech said "great bankers" had told him in 1933 that the country could stand such a debt.

Mr. Leib, who describes himself as "active in the Roosevelt cause," made the letter public today.

Dr. Kemmerer, who is known as a critic of some new-deal policies, said he did not know what bankers expressed the opinion mentioned by the President.

"When one remembers the tens of thousands of bankers we have in this country," he said, "he can readily see that it would probably be possible to get some banker's endorsement for almost any financial proposition."

November Building Permits Are Double Those of Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Building construction had a let-down during the month of November, permits issued for the month were valued at $56,308,900, compared with $66,965,705 in October and $27,459,066 in November, 1934, according to Dun & Bradstreet. The decline was seasonal says the report. The survey covered 215 cities.

This represented a decrease of 15.9 per cent from October, or only slightly more than the usual seasonal decline of about 12.0 per cent. Despite this falling off, the volume of building contemplated last month was 105.1 per cent greater than in the corresponding month of last year, and was the highest November total since 1931.

Although November permit values declined from October to a greater extent in New York City than in the rest of the country, the increase recorded over November last year at the Metropolis was likewise greater than in the outside cities. Permits for the five New York boroughs aggregated $12,885,226, a decrease of 40 per cent from the October figure of $21,474,945, but a rise of 122.4 per cent over a year ago, when the total was only $5,704,025.

Permits issued at the 214 cities outside of New York totaled $43,423,674 in November, a loss of 4.5 per cent from the preceding month's total of $45,490,760, but an increase of 100.5 per cent over the $21,665,041 figure set down in November a year ago.

American Telephone Earnings Increase

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in a report covering operating activities only shows October gross income of $8,476,754 compared with $7,549,839 last year, and net operating income of $1,644,608 compared with $1,141,025 for October, 1934.

The figures exclude non-operating income such as dividends, interest and other revenues received, and non-operating charges such as interest and rents paid.

Socony Vacuum Advances Gasoline ¼ Cent Gallon

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has made an advance in all grades of gasoline of ¼ cent a gallon in tank car lots in its territory in parts of New York and New England, effective Thursday.

There will also be minor adjustments in the retail markets.

Western New York is excluded from the advance.

Manchester Looks For Heavy Cotton Imports Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The imports of all growths of cotton into Manchester in the 1934-35 season totaled 727,000 bales, compared with 851,000 and 721,000 bales in the previous two seasons, respectively, and an average of 697,000 bales in the five prewar years, said Mr. H. S. Butterworth in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association.

The imports of all growths into Great Britain last season, he continued, amounted to 2,373,000 bales, as compared with 4,694,000 bales in 1913-14. No more striking evidence could be offered that Manchester had demonstrated that she had something tangible to offer to the trade in the way of financial economies. It was because of this advantage that they looked forward to an early attainment of at least 1,000,000 bales annually landing at the port of Manchester.

The Manchester percentage figures of the imports of various growths into Great Britain in the last three seasons were:

	American per cent	Egyptian per cent	Indian per cent
1932-3	27.0	43.0	56.8
1934-4	31.9	40.4	55.7
1934-d	38.4	52.5	59.9

The penalization of shippers making inferior shipments was recently under consideration at a meeting of representatives of European exchanges at Havre. Representatives of Britain submitted that the difficulties of formulating any scheme of penalties which could be applied successfully, were well-nigh insurmountable and that penalties were liable to have repercussions upon the "good" shipper.

As a result of a joint meeting between the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation and the Manchester and Liverpool Cotton Associations, the Board of Trade had decided against the British Government's participation in a round-table conference of the different cotton-growing countries, suggested by the United States of America,

Financial Centers of World Awaiting U. S. Silver Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—From Hong Kong to Bombay, Mexico City to Calcutta, London to New York, the sudden withdrawal of the United States Treasury from a silver market which it itself had created and "pegged" as part of one of the most extraordinary monetary episodes in American history, caused continuing consternation and uncertainty today, while the Treasury refused, as before, even to discuss the matter.

Only a brief statement to the effect that the purpose of the silver purchase act of June 20, 1934, was still being pursued, and the informal intimation that the Treasury would begin its purchases of silver again shortly, at a lower level, gave any hint of the Treasury's objective. Meanwhile the financial community of the whole world looked in continuing wonder to Washington for the next move in the amazing silver drama which has been going on for a year and a half, to the accompaniment of secondary difficulties in silver-producing countries, notably Mexico and China.

"International Nuisance"

So far as is known, no other country in recent years has ever gone into the world markets with the avowed purpose of buying up vast quantities of a specific commodity, to the definite accompaniment of artificial prices. The present world price of silver is somewhere around 65 cents an ounce, though it would probably not be half that amount, save for the activities of the Treasury, directed by Congress.

The United States in the process of its gigantic operations has come to be branded as an "international nuisance" by many countries using silver as a monetary medium. Boosting the price of silver, it is pointed out, is not like boosting the price of sugar or salt in such countries, for the artificial advance in price, engineered in far-off Washington, produces a violent deflation of the whole price structure, built on silver.

To reverse the situation, it is as though far-off Chia had the power of manipulating strings so that the American dollar yardstick bought more and more goods, which would be equivalent to a decline in American prices, all down the line. America, it is asserted, would be justly outraged by any such development, yet this is just what has been going on in China, due to American interference.

Collapsing banks in China, and the end of the Shanghai real estate boom are directly attributable to the unwitting Treasury policy, it is charged, and China's decision to abandon the whole silver standard, and go on a managed paper currency basis allied to the sterling bloc has been the only alternative.

Due to Political Pressure

America started its silver policy as the result of political pressure of the 10 or 12 "silver Senators" from the West, who are charged with throwing support to the Roosevelt Administration as the result of what it is doing to raise silver prices. Herbert Hoover, in his address before the Ohio Society in New York Nov. 16, denounced the whole program as "folly," charged that the Administration "had deliberately bid up the price of foreign silver 50 per cent," and then had "proceeded to buy vast quantities of that commodity, for which we have no earthly use, at enormous profits to foreigners."

The Treasury is believed to have bought around 600,000,000 ounces of silver under the 1934 act, at about 65 cents an ounce. What this silver will be worth when it ultimately stops buying is only guess work, but the price will certainly drop drastically. Being the biggest silver buyer in the world, its bids now set the artificial price of the metal. When it stopped bidding, as it did this week, the price promptly collapsed. It is pointed out here that last April it also ceased bidding for a while, after the price had jumped to 81 cents, subsequent to which it brought the price down gradually to its present level.

Mandate on Treasury

Congress in 1934, under the impulsion of the Administration and the silver bloc, put a mandate on the Treasury to buy silver until one of two alternatives were achieved: The price of silver reached $1.25 an ounce; or, until one fourth of the combined monetary stocks of silver and gold were in the form of silver.

Despite vast purchases and an artificial price, the Treasury is just as far from its goal as ever. It is like a donkey pursuing a wisp of hay tied to a stick on its own head—as rapidly as it proceeds, its objective retreats. This is due to the vast influx of gold from abroad in recent months, which as thwarted efforts to come within striking distance of the established silver-gold ratio. Most of America's imported silver has come from China, which suffered deflation in surrendering it.

The inflationary group in Congress helped pass the silver legislation, because the law provides that silver imports shall be the basis of new currency. The issue of the new silver certificates has not constituted monetary inflation, however, because it has been counterbalanced by the withdrawal of other currency, especially national bank notes, required by law to be retired from circulation.

Calls U. S. Policy Ruthless

The whole singular episode, now drawn again to national attention by the new Treasury move, is offered here as an example of how far-reaching in international affairs has been the monetary meddling of a relatively small congressional bloc. Mr. Hoover satirized the whole episode as an example of so-called Roosevelt "good neighbor" policy.

On the other hand, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, leader of the bloc, saw in the development an effort to thwart China's dumping of silver; engineered, as he charged, by the British.

Mr. Thomas originally asserted the silver policy would aid China by increasing the purchasing power of silver. Instead of aiding China, however, Leonard T. K. Wu, writing in the Far Eastern Survey, has just referred to America as having "ruthlessly adhered to a program in the face of the opposition of practically every monetary expert in China."

Silver imports in November increased approximately 25 per cent over October, the Comemrce Department reported today. In November $60,065,379 entered this country as compared with $45,897,621 in October.

Gold imports, on the other hand, fell from $315,423,564 in October to $210,809,729 last month. Silver exports increased from $260,343, in October to $51,864 in November and gold exports from $76,335 to $242,322.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The price for silver was fixed at 27⅛ pence an ounce today, a decline of 1¼ pence from the previous figure, after almost three hours' delay while brokers awaited advices on the American silver policy.

Power Output Hits Another New Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Another new high record in electric power output was made last week, Edison Electric Institute reports that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 7, was 1,969,662,000 kilowatt hours. This was an increase of 13 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, and 9 per cent over the corresponding week of 1929.

All major geographic regions scored gains over the 1934 week. Percentage advances were: New England 11.9, Middle Atlantic 10.5, Central Industrial 17.9, West Central 11.8, Southern States 10.6, Rocky Mountain 17.1 and Pacific Coast 12.5

The World's Business

Capital Goods Industries—When Demand Runs Down—Focus of Present Unemployment

—By H. B. E.

OF ALL the reasons for unemployment at the present time, the major one is the relative stagnation in the capital goods industries. This latter designation refers to those concerns which supply the machinery and other means for making the goods we consume. In consumers' goods the output has not fallen greatly. At the bottom of the trough in March, 1933, for instance, the production of manufactured food products had fallen to 84 per cent of their 1923-25 average and textiles to 76 per cent. This was not a bad record for the most serious business recession in history. Compare the record of the capital industries: iron and steel, to take one specific example, went down to 22 per cent of their 1923-35 average, and all other capital industries experienced the same degree of setback. Joblessness was of course in like proportion.

Why should the one set of industries be so much more hit than the other? The answer is of extreme importance in understanding the nature of the business cycle. A slight change in the effective demand for food, clothing, furniture, reading matter, etc. will cause much larger changes in the effective demand for machinery, metals, etc. In a recent book "Controlling Business Depressions," Prof. Paul H. Douglas, the Chicago economist, states the relation in mathematical terms by saying that "the demand for capital goods is a function not only of the total demand for consumers' goods, but rather of the *rate of change* in the demand for these latter products.

For an illustration, Mr. Douglas relates clothing to sewing machines. Let us assume that 40,000,000 suits of clothes are produced in a given year, and that a sewing machine will turn out on the average 1000 suits. This means that 40,000 sewing machines will be required to make the 40,000,000 suits. Now let the average length of life of these machines be 10 years. This will require that 4000 machines be scrapped annually and be replaced by new models. As long, therefore, as the annual demand for clothing remains constant at 40,000,000 suits, the demand for sewing machines will also be constant at 4000 a year.

Economic activity, however, is hardly ever on a level. It is going either up or down. In the 20's it went up, and we may trace the business advance in this illustration of clothing and sewing machines. Let us assume, keeping to Professor Douglas's figures, that in one year the demand for clothing increased by 10 per cent to 44,000,000 suits. What, then, would happen to the demand for and the production of sewing machines? First, 4000 would still be needed to replace the one tenth of the existing 40,000 which had worn out. This would have to be done to keep up the original output of 40,000,000 suits. Secondly, the increase in output of 4,000,000 suits would mean that 4000 additional machines would be needed. These would have to be made in the same year in order to satisfy the current demand. The total demand for sewing machines would, therefore, be 8000—4000 additional units plus 4000 replacement units. Thus *a 10 per cent increase in the output of consumers' goods would have caused an increase of no less than 100 per cent in the production of the connected capital goods.*

This thought is of course not original with Professor Douglas. It is accepted economic theory. Mr. Douglas's explanation is recommended for its simplicity. But, if the reader cares to persevere with it, he will find in it an explanation of the present unemployment situation. For what applies acceleratingly on the upgrade applies deceleratingly on the downgrade.

Let us continue with Professor Douglas's illustration. We reach the point in the business cycle where the demand for clothing continues to increase, but *at a diminishing rate.* Say that in the third year it mounts to 45,000,000 units, or an increase of approximately 2¼ per cent over the previous year's total of 44,000,000. The net growth of the industry has now declined to 1,000,000 units, and only 1000 new machines will be needed to make them. Of the 44,000 existing machines, not more than 4400, or one-tenth of the total, will be scrapped in the year. This means that the total demand for sewing machines in this third year will not exceed 5400. The fact, therefore, that, while the demand for clothing is still increasing, the annual rate of growth has nevertheless fallen from 10 to 2¼ per cent, causing an *absolute decrease* in the production of sewing machines from 32 to 37½ per cent.

From prosperity through to a diminishing rate of progress and on to recession. In depression the public is no longer buying 45,000,000 suits a year, but making the old ones last longer. Say that the purchases go back to a rock-bottom buying level of 40,000,000. All growth has now disappeared. Thus no new machines are needed. The only machines in demand are those needed to replace the units which have either worn out or become obsolete. On the previous basis this would be one tenth of the total of 45,000 machines; hence, would amount to 4500. This would be a decrease in itself of 20 per cent from the previous total of 5400, as contrasted with the decrease of only 11 per cent in the demand for clothes. If measured in terms of the 8000 machines needed when the demand for suits rose from 40,000,000 to 44,000,000, it would be a decline of nearly 50 per cent.

Now we see why in depression joblessness is much worse in the capital industries than in the consumers' industries.

One, however, cannot trace the effects of a depression in precise mathematical terms. In the United States 120,000,000 people are involved. Their varying fears are expressed in the factory as in the home. When people make their suits last longer, and thus do not buy as many new suits as formerly, the effect on the sewing machine providers is as Professor Douglas describes. That is to say, it has a more grievous effect upon this capital industry than upon the clothing industry. But the machinery builder is subject also to the fears of the clothing maker. Just as the consumer is apt to make his suits last longer, so is the clothing manufacturer apt to make his machines last longer. This would reduce the activity in the machinery industry over and above the reductions caused by the falling off of demand for suits. It is such a phenomenon that we have been witnessing in the last few years.

At one time, as the combined result of these factors, the capital goods industries were almost at a standstill. Now that they are showing signs of revival we may expect progressive re-employment.

Earnings Outlook For N. Y. Banks Growing Brighter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The recent rise in bank stocks here reflects a number of favorable developments. Local bank stocks surged to a new high for 1935 last week immediately after the annual meeting of the Bank of Manhattan Company, presumably as a result of the optimistic report of the chairman, Mr. J. Stewart Baker. Yesterday the Manufacturers' Trust Company further added to the bullish feeling about bank stocks by declaring a 25-cent extra dividend in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents. Bank earnings have been unusually slow in reflecting business recovery, and their stocks have reflected this tardiness. Several recent events however, have considerably improved the outlook.

At the end of October the leading New York banks, acting through the New York Clearing House, raised the rate on call loans from its prevailing unprofitable level of ¼ per cent to ¾ per cent. The ¼ per cent rate had been established in April as a punitive measure to drive out cut-price lenders from the call money market. The ¾ per cent rate was avowedly an artificial rate, since call loans total only about $400,000,000 and the New York banks have excess reserves of approximately $1,500,000,000. Nevertheless, the extra ½ per cent, if the new rate can be maintained, is expected to add some $2,000,000 to the local banks' earnings.

Eliminates Double Liability

A further favorable development was the action of the voters of New York State at the November elections in removing the so-called "double-liability" requirement from the stocks of state-chartered banks, as Congress has done for national banks.

A heavy burden has been added to local banks this year in the form of the insurance charge of 1-12 per cent of total deposits. For this their depositors are insured only to $5000 per account. Very few such small accounts are kept by the large local banks. For example, the highly conservative First National Bank is said to have only 66,000,000 of insured deposits, but it is assessed on the basis of its total deposits of $450,000,000. For the New York banks the annual insurance charge, on the present volume of deposits, totals over $5,000,000. A suit is pending against one of the banks to enjoin it from paying deposit insurance, but not much hope is entertained that it will be successful.

The current agitation for the Federal Reserve System to cut down the present excess reserves has given rise to hopes that some action in this direction will result in a raising of interest rates from the present low level.

Earns 2 Per Cent

Chairman Baker told the Bank of the Manhattan Company shareholders that the bank had this year earned upon all its loans and securities an average of slightly more than 2 per cent, compared with an average return of 2½ per cent in 1934. Earnings of $3,733,000 were reported in comparison with $4,950,000 in 1934. These earnings, however, are in excess of present dividend requirements, and encouraging recoveries are being made on items previously charged off.

On the same day as the Manhattan meeting, maintenance of regular dividends was announced by three leading banks, Two of them, Central Hanover and Bankers' Trust, upset the bank stock market three months ago by simultaneously cutting their dividends by 33⅓ per cent.

Six days later, in declaring its extra dividend, Manufacturers' Trust Company predicted that its earnings this year, without taking into account recoveries on items previously charged off and profits from the sale of securities, would be about $6,500,000, against $5,163,000 last year.

Bank of the Manhattan Company annual shareholders' meeting comes about a month ahead of the other bank stockholders' meetings, in accordance with the charter granted 137 years ago to Aaron Burr. Most of the other meetings will be held this year in the middle of January, on the 14th and 15th.

Meehan Charges Pressed by SEC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—A charge of "criminal" manipulation of Bellanca Aircraft Corporation stock prices was directed at Michael J. Meehan, veteran Wall Street trader, today, by John J. Burns, chief counsel of the Securities Commission.

He made this charge in opening the commission hearing to determine whether Mr. Meehan should be expelled or suspended from the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade for violation of the Securities and Exchange law.

Mr. Burns termed "criminal" the creation of an artificial stock price for the purpose of unloading it, and said he intended to prove Mr. Meehan did so manipulate the Bellanca stock.

Mr. Meehan, Mr. Burns charged, was well acquainted with the value of the stock at the time of the alleged manipulation—between April and November of this year—and, "in the language of Wall Street the stock of Bellanca was called a 'dog' and Mr. Meehan knew that very well."

A "dog" is a slang phrase for a stock which has no value.

U. S. 6-Year Deficit Exceeds 18 Billions

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 11

RECEIPTS, expenditures and deficits of the Government in recent years, with official estimates for the current fiscal year are shown (in millions of dollars) as follows:

	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit
1936 (Est.)...	4470	7732	3281
1935	3800	7375	3800
1934	3115	7195	3900
1933	2223	5307	3969
1932	2121	5274	3153
1931	3317	4220	813

The last surplus occurred in the fiscal year 1930, for which receipts were $4,178,000,000, expenditures $3,994,000,000 and the surplus $184,000,000.

Living Costs Still Rising, With 0.5 P. C. Upturn in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The cost of living of wage-earners during November continued to advance with a 0.5 per cent increase over the previous month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The most substantial increase was noted in food prices. In November of this year living costs had risen 4.3 per cent over their level of November, 1934, and 17.9 per cent over the low of April, 1933, but they were 16.5 per cent lower than in November, 1929.

Food prices rose 1.1 per cent from October to November. Since November, 1934, there has been an increase of 9.3 per cent and since the low point of 1933, a rise of 39.1 per cent. Food prices, however, were still 21.2 per cent below the level of November, 1929.

Rents continued on their upward trend which has been uninterrupted since the beginning of 1934. In November, 1935, they were 0.4 per cent higher than in October, 9.6 per cent higher than in November, 1934, and 16.4 per cent higher than in the begining of 1934, but 20.7 lower than in November, 1929.

Clothing prices increased very slightly, 0.1 per cent from October to November. While they have risen 22.7 per cent since the low point of 1933, in November of this year they were 3.7 per cent lower than in November of last year and 24.6 per cent lower than in November, 1929.

Coal prices moved up seasonally 0.7 per cent, but they were 0.2 per cent lower than in November, 1934, and 7.8 per cent lower than in November, 1929.

The cost of sundries averaged the same in November as in October. Since November, 1934, there has been an increase of 0.6 per cent, and since the low point of 1933, an increase of 4.6 per cent. The decline in the cost of sundries since November, 1929, amounts to only 6.0 per cent.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 118.6 cents in November, 1935, as compared with 119.2 cents in October, 1935, 123.8 cents in November, 1934, and 100 cents in 1923.

AAA Fixes Potato Import Quota At 2,777,000 Bushels

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—An import quota of 2,777,000 bushels of potatoes for the allotment year which began Dec. 1 has been fixed by the AAA.

Establishment of import quotas was required under the new potato control law and a tax of 45 cents a bushel will be placed on imports from each country in excess of the quota. The tax will be in addition to the existing 75 cents a bushel tariff.

The AAA said the quotas, established for 17 off-shore areas, represent 97.52 per cent of the average annual imports of 2,874,575 bushels for the last six years.

Imports were 1,538,216 bushels in 1934; 1,180,057 in 1933, 726,915 in 1932, 4,566,875 in 1931, 5,059,824 in 1930 and 4,275,847 in 1929.

FHA Sees Fully 175,000 New Homes Built During 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—"With the way cleared there is little doubt that the present strong revival in residential construction will continue to gain strength," declared Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator. "The number of homes built next year," he continued, "will be close to 175,000, and this is a conservative estimate. The number of low cost housing projects under the administration plan, I confidentially expect will quadruple."

Because of some confusion in the public mind concerning the various types of low cost housing projects, Mr. McDonald explained that all projects approved by the Federal Housing Administration are privately owned, financed by private capital and privately operated. The Federal Housing Administration's only financial function is to insure the mortgage.

Volume Tops Half Billion

The volume of business done under the National Housing Act has passed the $500,000,000 mark. In addition to this amount is another $1,150,000,000 of modernization, repair and replacement work that has been officially reported to have been stimulated directly by the Housing Administration's operations.

Mr. McDonald stated that as of Dec. 9 there had been 646,940 modernization and repair notes insured for a total of $234,105,461, that 62,359 home mortgages selected for appraisal with fees paid totaled $240,597,352, and that 15 mortgages on low-cost housing projects accepted for insurance totaled $27,030,234. This makes a grand total of $501,733,047.

All this business was done by private capital released through banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, finance companies, mortgage companies and other private financial institutions, under the National Housing Act.

Boom Predicted

"Entirely aside from figures," Mr. McDonald stated, "residential construction has been revived to such an extent that authorities in that field are predicting a boom. The worst of the old home financing abuses—which in effect were methods of taking homes away from people—have been eliminated. The home financing system has been put upon a sound basis that will weather future financial storms and is enabling the home renter to become a homeowner. Privately financed and privately operated low-cost housing projects have been proved practicable."

"It is evident that the old style short-term, double and triple mortgage system is on its way out," Mr. McDonald said. "The long-term 'single mortgage system' is definitely established. This has been probably our biggest achievement. People can now buy their homes and pay for them in monthly installments just like rent.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Holiday Costumes for Town and Country

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For That Christmas Visit

Paris Shows Delicious Color Combinations

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

CHRISTMAS is already in the air! The first holly and mistletoe, the first sturdy little fir trees have made their appearance in the outdoor markets and by the time that you read this, the stalls and sidewalks will be piled high with Christmas greens, and such greens! You have never seen such shiny leaves or such bright red berries as the French holly wears; and as for the mistletoe—great, round bunches of gray-green leaves with myriads of the loveliest, big, white translucent berries, gathered by country lads from the topmost branches of wayside trees and sold "en branche," for a song, by cheery, red-cheeked peasant women in full black frocks and wooden sabots.

All of which has nothing to do with the fashions save to remind us of the approach of Yuletide and, incidentally, of all the lovely clothes that the Parisian dressmakers are showing for the holiday season. As the custom of spending Christmas in the country grows apace, a great deal of thought has been given to costumes for country wear. No longer is the ancient tweed suit and Basque beret considered "good enough for the country," no indeed! One must be quite as well turned out for the country visit as for the holiday in town.

The hand-knitted costume plays an important part in this year's country wardrobe. Anny Blatt, pioneer in this line, has designed all sorts of "comfy" warm, knitted garments for the Christmas holidays, using all kinds of new and intricate stitches and lovely new colors. There are frocks which look exactly like Harris tweeds and others in heavy ribbed designs and there are short jackets and capes in little knotted stitches which at a short distance one can hardly distinguish from astrakhan. The two-piece frocks in soft autumn leaf tints are quite plain with a flat, double collar of heavy grosgrain ribbon in a contrasting color with belt and beret and gauntlet gloves to match, as for example, a frock in warm leaf-brown has the collar of red grosgrain with a red suede belt and red knitted gloves and beret. Knitted three-quarter length capes in astrakhan stitch are fastened at the neck with two long metal clips and worn with a knitted frock and a little "astrakhan" hat.

For Golf and Other Sports

Many of these country frocks have a divided skirt so skillfully arranged that the division is difficult to detect. These are especially practical for golf and other sports. There is a model in the Lucien Lelong collection, all hand-knitted, which has a divided skirt in speckled brown and copper tweedy weave, a copper-colored sweater and a belted jacket in the same coppery tone which shades at the edge to the brown of the skirt. A little brown knitted beret with a copper-colored pompom is the crowning glory of this holiday costume. The knitted garments of this house are having a great success and it is interesting to know that they are designed by that clever Russian musician, Dora Stroeva. A black, knitted frock in a heavy ribbed pattern with elbow sleeves ending in a frill and with a band of silver metal leaves outlining the round neck and a silver leaf buckle fastening the knitted belt, is quite as appropriate for town as for country wear.

The tweed suit remains in high favor for country wear and this is often worn with a long or two-thirds length cape in place of the topcoat. Creed sponsors a long, double-breasted jacket of heavy plaid tweed in gray, black and yellow which has a hip-length cape at the back, held close to the figure by the leather belt of the jacket which is passed through slits at the sides. This is worn with a plain skirt of gray jersey, a woolen blouse of buttercup yellow, a gray felt Alpine hat with a yellow quill and gray gauntlet gloves, can you imagine anything gayer, smarter or more practical for a country Christmas?

Late Afternoon Parties

But not all of us are so fortunate as to be able to spend our holidays in the country and there are all sorts of delightful costumes for the "stay-in-towns." The most practical of these is the late afternoon or informal dinner frock. This is an extremely versatile ensemble in which one will feel appropriately dressed for any festivity from morning until midnight. The Parisienne prefers a jacket and skirt in black material, velvet, satin, lace, taffeta, silk or woolen crepe, with a light colored blouse; but there are models in lighter colors (red is a favorite) or in printed crepes or taffetas which are perhaps a bit more festive for the Christmas season. In any case, the costume consists of an ankle-length skirt, quite plain and tight (in some models so snug that it is split at the front or side to make dancing possible) and a short jacket, sometimes hanging loose but often tightly fitted with a full, little basque and a button or two at the waist, and a short-sleeved blouse of lamè, lace, taffeta or silk crepe which has a round or pointed neck at the front and is cut down to the waistline in a slit or deep V at the back. Mainbocher has a particularly "Christmasy" model which has a skirt of black silk crepe and the fitted jacket and the blouse of red and gold lamè.

By Dorvyne — Georges Saad, Paris

Above—Pale Blue Crepe de Chine Is Used by Lucien Lelong for This Simple Evening Frock With Its Interesting Draped Sleeve. Center—Hand-Knit Frock in Brown. Done in Heavy Ribbed Stitch, the Cape in "Astrakhan," the Latest Achievement of That Wizard With the Knitting Needle—Anny Blatt. Right—Patou's Latest Afternoon Costume Is of the Shiniest Black Satin. The Jacket, With Its Full Basque at the Back, Is Lined With Pink Satin, and the Pink Lace Blouse Is Embroidered All Over in Fine Lines of Crystal Beads. As With All This Season's Styles, Color Combinations Are Delightful.

Christmas tree festivities and afternoon tea; while without the jacket one is ready for dinner and the evening cinema or theater party.

Maggie Rouff has designed a slightly different form of frock for these events—a plain evening frock and a jaunty little jacket of a different material. One of the most attractive of these has the frock in heavy black silk crepe and the jacket in black taffeta with white polka dots with big leg-o-mutton sleeves, wide revers and six perky little black velvet bows instead of buttons. This same designer is responsible for the gayest of all—a long, tight-sleeved jacket of sparkling lacquer-red sequins worn with a black velvet evening gown.

For the Christmas nostess there are all sorts of charming frocks, varying from the loose tea-gown with its sweeping draperies and angel sleeves to the trig semi-evening frock with elbow sleeves and neck slightly rounded at the front and cut to the waist in a slit or very narrow V at the back, which is equally appropriate for day-time or evening entertaining.

For the more formal evening parties, there are the new evening gowns with sling or scarf draperies around the shoulders and often a loose looplike draping at the back or side of the skirts, but of these more anon!

French Knots and Bullion Stitch

This is the last of a series of eight lessons in simple embroidery

By Lilian Joy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

FRENCH knots are generally associated with the stamens in the centers of flowers, but they are also good for the petals of small flowers, like forget-me-nots, or in a close powdering for fillings for large leaves and flowers. Another way to use them is for small spot effects, as shown in our photograph of a little piece of a scattered posy design.

Bullion stitch is a lovely stitch for dainty little trails and sprays of roses called Porto Rico roses which can be used on lingerie or for scattered posy designs.

Stitches used: The roses in the little posies shown in the photograph are in bullion stitch. The leaves and stalks of the roses and petals of the little daisies are in the same stitch. The forget-me-nots and spots on the ground are French knots.

Colors: A twisted cotton is used, as bullion stitch is not effective in a stranded cotton or silk. The roses are in two shades of rose, forget-me-nots in deep blue, daisies in pale yellow. The leaves and the spots on the ground are in a soft green.

On a Dotted Background

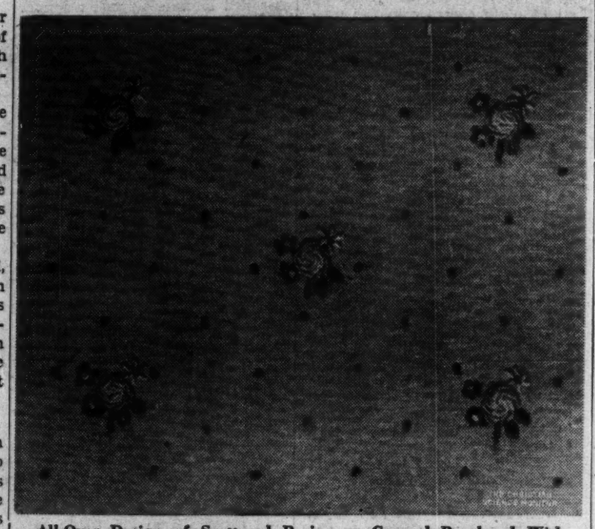
The design of scattered posies on a dotted ground is not difficult to work out on squared paper. The dots for the background should be marked one inch apart in lines placed one-half inch below each other and with the dot in each line coming below the middle of the space in the line above. The posies are four inches apart horizontally and three inches apart on the vertical plane. An outline should be made of the posy and then traced at these equal distances on the squared paper. When the design is complete it should be outlined on grease proof paper ready to transfer on the material as described in lesson 2.

The design is intended to be embroidered on pale blue linen for a pochette. It could also be used for a small cushion or bag. For the embroidery, start in the middle of a rose and work two bullion stitches in pale rose in a V shape placed on its side with the tip to the right. Work another stitch in the middle of the V and then five stitches going round from left to right the opposite way of the clock hands. Each stitch starts outside the previous stitch and about the middle of it. Now work six or seven longer stitches in deep rose in the same way, twisting the thread about eight times over the needle. Do the little daisy in short bullion stitches, using only four twists in pale yellow, with a French knot in brown in the center. For each forget-me-not make five French knots in marine blue. And for each of the little leaves make two bullion stitches of about five twists, the needle going into the same hole at the tip of the leaf for each stitch. For the stem, make a long bullion stitch with about nine twists. For the French knots on the background twist the thread twice round the needle.

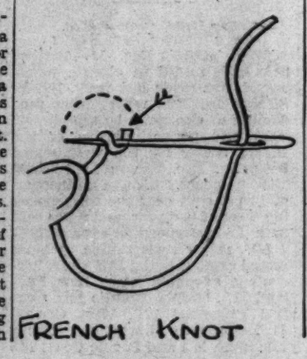
French Knots: Bring up the needle. Hold the thread down on the material toward you. Slip the needle from left to right between the thread and the material. Swing the point round over the thread in a semicircle and return the needle immediately above where it emerged. Keep the left thumb firmly on the thread while it is being pulled through from underneath until the knot is, as it were, sewn down onto the material.

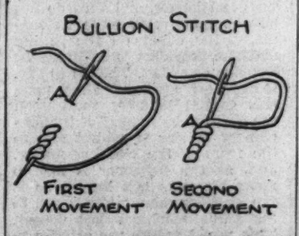
People often exclaim that they cannot make French knots. But if these directions are followed, they can be easily and quickly done. It is a good plan to practice the different movements rapidly without completing the stitch. It will be found that a movement of the left hand as well as the right is used in making this stitch.

Bullion Stitch: Bring up the needle. Insert it a little above toward the right (A) and bring the point out again where the thread emerged. Twist the thread over the point as for a French knot a sufficient number of times to form a coil of a length to cover the space left for it. Hold the threads in place on the needle with the left thumb and pull the needle right through the twisted thread. For the second movement return the needle through the material again (A) at the end of the coil. A most important point in doing this stitch is to use as large a size of ordinary needle as will take the thread, instead of an embroidery needle, the large head of which is difficult to pull through the twisted threads.



All-Over Design of Scattered Posies on Ground Powdered With French Knots, for a Bag or Pochette, Worked in Twisted Cotton or Silk in Bullion Stitch and French Knots





Favorite Recipes From Puerto Rico

Dear Editor:

I have found so many nice recipes in this column of Favorite Recipes in Our Family, that I would like to contribute the three that seem most favored in our home.

One of these, the last, is a native Puerto Rican delicacy which the children always ask for if given the privilege of choosing what they will have for dessert. It is as much a part of the Christmas festivities here as candy and nuts in the States. It is always served at the midnight feast served Noche Buena or Christmas Eve. And also is served on the Day of the Three Kings or the sixth of January, which concludes the festivities in most Latin-American countries.

Baked Hubbard Squash

Cut squash in inch pieces. Salt, place in buttered casserole, dot generously with lumps of butter. Cover with strips of bacon and bake until the squash is tender. Leave uncovered for the last few minutes to brown the bacon.

Fish Chowder

1 small fish, chopped, about 1½ pounds
1 small onion, chopped
4 medium-sized potatoes sliced
Salt.
Bacon.

In a buttered casserole place alternate layers of fish, potatoes, and onions. Fill the casserole half full with water. Dot with butter and cover with slices of bacon. Cook until potatoes are tender. Uncover for the last few minutes to allow the water to evaporate and the bacon to brown.

I use the cheapest possible kind of fresh fish that I can buy and find that it is just as appetizing as when made with more expensive fish.

Rice with Coconut

Grind the meat of
1 medium-sized coconut. Add to this
4 cups water. Allow the mixture to stand for a few minutes then strain off the water, being sure all the milk has been extracted from the ground coconut. While grinding place a pan under the grinder to catch any of the milk that drips from the grinder and add this to the other milk.

To this add the coconut water,
1 stick cinnamon
½ stick ginger
¼ cup raisins
Sugar to taste, usually four or five tablespoonsful.

Bring mixture to a boil and add one cup of rice. Stir just enough to keep the rice from sticking and boil over a slow fire until the rice is soft and the mixture is dry. (Do not add more water.) Place on a meat platter and garnish with raisins. Serve sliced when very cold.

(Mrs.) M. S., Puerto Rico.

When Framing Pictures

The writer has found a "mess cloth" a very useful possession when framing pictures in passé partout, making pewter brooches and doing other forms of handwork. This "mess cloth" is a large tray cloth or shelf cover made of white oilcloth and bought for about 6d. When work is to be done the "mess cloth" is spread out on the table first and then tools and materials are placed on it and, being shown up by the white surface, even small articles are not so liable to be temporarily lost as is sometimes the case, while this same shiny surface provides a smooth work table. When framing pictures a line ruled across is a great help in keeping passé partout straight. Notes can be jotted down and calculations made in pencil on it and all be wiped off afterwards, together with any evidence left after pasting, gluing, painting, etc.

(Miss) P. M. B., England

Perhaps You Will Do Likewise

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE'S local world is usually all too starry with exhibits. Some are good, others are easy to forget. Occasionally, however, there is one that shines above the rest, fundamentally because it expresses an idea. I have become a rather experienced skipper of exhibits (not in the nautical sense), but I am glad I did not skip this one.

In Cary Memorial Hall in Lexington, Mass., that self-styled "Birthplace of American Liberty" which now claims me among its appreciative citizens, there was held on December 8 an exhibit sponsored by the local Arts and Crafts Society—and thereby hangs the tale.

The large community hall was filled with one of the most varied and original collections of handwork and art I have seen, most of it the work of amateurs. There were paintings, sketches, woodcarvings; there were fine photographs of dogs and homes. There were handwoven materials and embroidered hangings, quilts, rugs, colorful designs for gift paper or printed dress goods. There were handbound books, beautiful with leather tooling; there were ship models and jewelry.

There was darling nursery furniture made by four friends—two men and their wives. There was fine metal work. One section, with more of a professional touch than some, showed wrought-iron lanterns, latches, brackets and such, done by the Associated Blacksmiths of New England (itself an inspiring tale wherein an ancient and honorable trade of a bygone day has risen Phoenix-like from its ashes). But while there were scattered items or sections of professional caliber and one knew that by following up the names these or similar things might be bought, there was no hint of the commercial in this show. It was essentially a collection of the art and craft work of the town. A really amazing collection when one mentally followed it back into the hundreds of homes from which these things and of course others of the same sort emerged. Here is a town bent upon making beautiful things, I mused. Better yet, here is a town that has within itself a leadership for bringing together the many who make such things. The result is a fellowship wrought of something far richer, and of more substance than the usual social contact. Common interest of this sort brings together people of all walks of life, passports to this new land of fellowship being but an appreciation of some art or craft to the point of study and participation.

* * *

The exhibit is only an outward and visible sign of this inward and spiritual grace. Through the exhibit the rest of the town is freshly reminded of this activity in its midst, and may be attracted thereby to take part. (One doesn't have to be a member of the Society to exhibit, by the way, though one's work must pass the committee). Through it, too, many who may dabble in some art or craft must certainly receive encouragement and inspiration to go forward. Through it, doubtless, those working in similar fields are made known to one another and acquaintance follows. But the exhibit is only the "show window" of the movement.

How did it start? Last year the Belfry Club, well known in the town, was inspired to put on a local art show. In itself the show may not have been anything wonderful, beyond the fact that a local art show worth looking at, even locally, could in a mere town be achieved. But out of the show came the idea. "Here are these people painting, modeling, sketching—let's collect their work again, and add the craft work done locally." The result was really amazing. People were astonished that so many art and craft workers were carrying on in their humble and familiar midst. From this came the idea of forming an Arts and Crafts Society, and be it known that some of the women who love this sort of thing have been indefatigable in their efforts to put the idea across.

There are of course state movements that sound similar: New Hampshire and the Carolinas have done fine pioneer work in their fields, but their organizations have been founded primarily to provide employment, the State in at least one case taking active part. This in Lexington is local, begun by a little group of four or five who sought to help craft and art lovers to know one another—and of a sort that might be carried through by any town.

* * *

Towns near by have, indeed, proved that the idea is worth adapting elsewhere. One of these came, so to speak, to a Lexington exhibit and went right home and organized its own arts and crafts society, which is now "going strong."

Such a project of course helps a town commercially. It also adds zest to tourist trade to have a group of residents who are in varying degrees artists or craftsmen in their leisure time. (The society now has its own shop, staffed by volunteer workers, where goods can be ordered or bought.) But the finer side of the movement, to my mind, is the community-wide emphasis on the beautiful, locally achieved, locally enjoyed, locally shared. Furthermore, an effort to bring together an entire citizenry of men, women, and young people (the juniors are already taking part) who like to make things and who appreciate exquisitely wrought handiwork or earnestly wooed art, is bound to make any community a better and a sweeter place in which to live.

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Transatlantic Plane Service Now Just Another Air Line

Aviation

The promised begining of the long-heralded airline across the north Atlantic, the major diplomatic barriers to which were hurdled last Friday in Washington, found the world receiving this anti-climatic news rather calmly.

For there can be no doubting the fact that the inauguration of the more difficult transpacific air service has stolen the thunder from the transatlantic plans. Most of the major problems of over-water transport have been solved by the establishment of a transpacific service. Their solution makes the establishment of transatlantic service appear as merely another incidental gap that must be crossed in aviation's stride.

Inauguration of transatlantic air service has always occupied first place in the imaginations of air pioneers. But its crossing has been delayed by a diplomatic monkey wrench thrown in the wheels of technical progress. For, not until the nations felt that they were on a technical par with each other, would they even consider negotiations.

* * *

Operation by 1937

Operation of the transatlantic air line, the aviation conference of the English-peaking world agreed, probably will start in another year when Great Britain's Mayo flying boats are completed, models of which were shown publicly in London over the week end. Harlee A. Branch, Assistant Postmaster General, speaking for Postmaster James A. Farley, said he will start the ball rolling for the United States by asking the next session of Congress for an appropriation to begin the service.

The Washington conference confirmed what world aviation circles had opined in advance—that Pan American Airways of the United States and Imperial Airways of Great Britain would be the joint operators. Pan American is certainly the only American aviation company in a physical position to operate the Atlantic service. Its transpacific clippers could easily negotiate the 1950-mile jump from Newfoundland to Ireland since the Californi - Hawaii jump is 2400 mile.

Imperial Airways of Great Britain, a government-subsidized service, was the obvious British claimant for transatlantic operation. Through its African and Australian services it has acquired a thorough knowledge of long-range flying.

Eugene Vidal, director of air commerce for the United States, discounted any talk that this line was to be an Anglo-American monopoly. The United States, he said, will cooperate with any European nation that wants to begin a transatlantic service. The more services there are across the Atlantic, he maintained, the better for the world.

* * *

Routes Are Selected

The Newfoundland-Ireland and Bermuda-Azores-Spain routes were favored by all the conferees. The first route, pioneered by Alcock and Brown in 1919, is a summer route. The second route, besides being the all-year route, satisfies Great Britain's desire for a connection to Bermuda. As visualized by the two operators, the former route would begin at Washington and proceed to New York and Montreal. Passengers would board the flying boats which would stop at Harbor Grace, N. F., before leaping the Atlantic. After a stop at Cobh, Ire., they would go to London, where connections by air are available to all European countries, Asia and Africa.

On the alternate all-year route service would begin at Montreal and go south to New York and possibly to Charleston, S. C., where the transfer would be made to flying boats. From here the water jump to Bermuda would be made. Then the ancient route traversed by Columbus when he discovered America would be flown to the "gray Azores" and thence to Spain, where connections are available to Europe, Asia and Africa.

It was estimated by the operators that the mail revenue from the north Atlantic route would be sufficient to support the line for several years before the carriage of passengers was undertaken.

* * *

New Use for Colonies

Aviation has brought a new use for obscure colonial possessions as bases for transoceanic air services. The classic example of this is the fortunate way in which the United States' possessions in the Pacific were strung out in a fairly straight line to China thereby affording bases for Pan American's Clipper service.

But denied permission to land on China, Pan-American had to go into other diplomatic channels. Hong Kong was apparently out of the picture for Great Britain had its irons in the fire for the aviation future of this port. Portugal, however, has for years occupied the peninsula of Macao, about 70 miles from Canton, where Pan American wished to land. After apparently successful dickering with the Portuguese Government a representative of Pan American Airways is now on his way to make arrangements for a base at Macao. Thus has a landing been effected by Pan American in China without the aid of China.

A giant French flying boat is now winging its way along the north African coast to Senegal where it will take off over the South Atlantic to Brazil. From there it will go up the east coast to South America to the island of Martinique, French Caribbean possession. It will bring the first air mail from France to Martinique. Holland has been reported at several times as willing to make an operating arrangement with Pan American for a service from Holland to the Dutch West Indies on the Venezuelan coast.

Alberta's Premier Would Cut Number Of School Trustees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The old adage of "too many cooks spoiling the broth" was evidently subscribed to by Premier William Aberhart in addressing the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts in Edmonton recently, when he asked the delegates to make a study as to whether Alberta was being over-governed and if the cost of government machinery was not too high for a population of less than 1,000,000 persons.

The Premier, who is also Minister of Education, dealt particularly with the enormous number of school trustees in the province, stating that there were at present 10,000 school trustees, 300 school secretaries and 3000 audits included in the "machinery" of education within the province. In comparison, he cited the city of Toronto with a population approximating that of the whole province of Alberta which had but 23 people in control of education.

From this example Premier Aberhart said he felt the Alberta's educational and governmental machinery was overstocked and costing too much, calling for centralization and reorganization as the remedy.

Winter Halts Work On Scenic Highway In Canadian Rockies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Atla.—The coming of winter in the Rockies has brought the work on the Jasper-Lake Louise scenic highway to a standstill with a gap of approximately 64 miles still separating the two advance government work camps employed in constructing each end of the road. During the past summer the road from the Jasper end was pushed eight miles further south and the workers at the Lake Louise camps added 10 miles of fully constructed highway toward the final closing of the gap.

This work which was undertaken by the Federal Government utilizing the single unemployed men stationed at camps in the Jasper and Banff National Parks, for the highway construction, has now resulted in 78 miles of road surfaced and complete for traffic and 14 miles under construction. The highest number of men engaged on this highway construction at either of the camps this summer totaled 375.

It is estimated that three or four years will still be required before the road linking the two great mountain playgrounds is completed.

Botanic Gardens Urged in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's lack of national botanic gardens is a source of regret, not only to botanists in the Dominion, but throughout the Empire, said Dr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist of Ottawa, who in a recent address here before the Royal Canadian Institute advocated the establishment of a series of botanic gardens in carefully selected areas across Canada.

The valleys of the Don and the Humber were suggested as probably suitable territories for the setting out of such gardens in the vicinity of Toronto. At present a committee, headed by Sir Robert Falconer, former president of the University of Toronto, is working on the proposal for such a garden in the city.

A botanical garden, according to advocates of the plan, differs from ordinary parks in many respects. It facilitates the study of growth, nutrition, disease and breeding of plants; forms a center of horticultural beds and trial grounds; a center of landscape gardening with facilities for the training of gardeners and a place for the systematic introduction of testing of plants from abroad, as well as for preservation and utilization of native flora. Trees, shrubs and plants are labeled, so that the visitor may become familiar with the names of plants in which he is interested.

Canada's Boy Scouts Show Big Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Less deductions for duplicate registrations, the new total for the Boy Scout Association for the Toronto district is 9700, a net increase of 1240 over last year, according to the annual census report filed with provincial headquarters. Wolf Cubs totaled 4369, Boy Scouts 4403, Sea Scouts 50, Rover Scouts 308, Rover Sea Scouts 10 and Scouters 634. In all there are 156 Scout groups, 141 Wolf Cub packs and 149 Boy Scout troops. Toronto has Canada's largest Scout association.

Ottawa, with a total of 2410 members, as compared with 2161 last year, is the second largest group in Ontario, with Hamilton third, having some 600 fewer members than Ottawa. Niagara Falls reported an increase to 454 from 432 last year, Stratford from 214 to 283 this year, Sudbury from 432 to 454 and Tillsonburg from 94 to 111.

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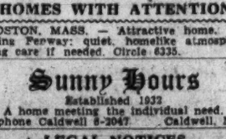

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Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

JESSIE T. MITCHELL DRESS SHOP
SILK UNDERGARMENTS
MUNSINGWEAR
McCALLUM HOSIERY
FINE HANDKERCHIEFS
CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
Open every evening beginning Dec. 16th
700 Bergen Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

GIFTS for Men
Hats and haberdashery of the better grade to satisfy every man on your list.
Gift certificates issued for any amount. Allow him to make his own selection.
Lee Gottlieb MEN'S SHOP

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100 3-3596

The GRACE SHOPPE
Freda Malz, prop.
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves
910 Bergen Avenue Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-2958
Near Journal Square

Fruit Cake, German Lebkuchen, Angel Cakes, New Year Cakes
And Many, Many More Festive Goodies Are to Be Found at
ADAM BLUM'S BAKERY
625 Newark Avenue, Jersey City

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

LUDWIG PIETZ
Maplewood Delicatessen
Birdseye Frosted Foods
Christmas Delicacies
Free delivery from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
3 HIGHLAND PLACE

A cordial greeting to our Monitor friends and an invitation to come in and browse around. Unusual Christmas Cards and gifts for every need.
LOUISE M. ROFF
95 BAKER ST. OPP. POST OFFICE

Constance Harris, Inc.
Practical Holiday Gifts
175 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-0075

Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
LOUIS CRACCO
170 Maplewood Avenue
Give Lasting Joy
Useful Gifts for Tots to Teens. Inspect Our Teenery Department! Party and Street Dresses—Ski Suits
You Will Like Our Prices!
OLD WOMAN IN THE SHOE
Maplewood Avenue, Near Theatre
So. 2-9691

Merry Christmas
H. V. FRAENTZEL
MAPLEWOOD AVE.

DARE'S FLOWER, Inc.
Let Flowers Convey Your Christmas Greetings
Member F. T. D.
90 BAKER ST. SO. 2-1676

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 3-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. from Monday to Friday inclusive

Grace M. Cunningham
APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS
Artistic and Inexpensive
Exclusive Styles in Millinery at Season's Lowest Prices
497 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-4335

The White Elephant Shoppe
Holiday Suggestions
in Old China, Glass, Quilts and Furniture, Antique Silver and Jewelry.
419 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD STREET Watchung Plaza
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon — Dinner
33 Park Street
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

THE EMILY McDEVITT BOOK SHOP
Valley Road Upper Montclair
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
768 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

Freytag and Anderson Inc. Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
227 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Christmas Is Just Ahead! ! !
Cookie Cutters—Pudding Moulds
Our store is stocked with all sorts of useful gifts! Stop in and see for yourself!
Phones Mic. 2-3210, 2-3211

77 ORANGE ROAD TEA ROOM
Dinners—Luncheons
Bridge Parties a Specialty
Near Christian Science church
Montclair, N. J. Tel 2-9642

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
In FLOWERS and PLANTS at
Massmann
FLORAL ARTISTS
416 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J. 201 Bellevue Ave. Upper Montclair

For the Holiday Season
The Fashion Center
Featuring Brilliant Evening Dresses and Wraps, also New Daytime Frocks for the Young Miss and Woman. Coats at Great Reductions.
556 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair
Open Evenings

Highgate Hall Coffee House Inc.
Luncheons from fifty cents
Dinners from seventy-five cents
Catering to Bridge Parties a Specialty
UPSTAIRS OVER BELLEVUE THEATRE
Upper Montclair

Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
A Good Place to Find the Gift That Will Please Him
Fownes Gloves Krementz Jewelry

NEWARK

OUR SPECIALS—
Mon., Tues. and Wed.
(Mr. Frank Principe, Mgr.)
Haircut, Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
Shampoo, Finger Wave and Manicure, $1.25
All rinses free.

Permanent Waves ..... $5.00 Complete
Permanent Wave Ends ..... $3.50 Complete
Machineless Waves as low as $6.50 Complete
Goerke Beauty Shop
Mitchell 2-6000 1689 Broad St., 2d Floor

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey

WASHINGTON FLORIST Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621 569 BROAD ST. NEWARK N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

JOHN P. BRENNAN
(Men's Good Shoes)
I would be pleased to serve The Christian Science Monitor readers in this vicinity with their footwear requirements. Inquiries invited. 83 Halsey Street.
Formerly With L. Bamberger & Co.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Orange 3-1568
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Established 1868
LINDSLEY
Hardware
319 MAIN STREET Or. 3-8200

TOYS AND GIFTS
Priscilla Sewing Cabinets . . 1.10
Sandwich Toaster with Waffle Plates 3.95

FR

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive tool."
ENNA JETTICK
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery
OR 4-5415

PHILCO RADIO SHOP
1 NORTH HARRISON STREET
at Main Street, East Orange
Opens Wednesday, Dec. 11
With a complete line of 1936 Radios and accessories.
Expert repairing by factory trained engineers.
Sound systems rented and installed.

The ROSE SHOP, Inc.
Infants', Children's and Women's Wear
IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Pure Silk Slips, Chemise and Dance Sets. *Special* 99c
Women's Pure Silk Full Fashioned Hose 2 Pr. for $1.00
229 MAIN STREET Orange, N. J.

REGAN'S
HARDWARE
Christmas Gifts!
Hardware, Household Wares, Paints, Plumbing Supplies
307 MAIN STREET OR. 3-5489

An Announcement
THE HOLLYWOOD FLORIST
Formerly of 40 Main Street, Orange, Is Now Located at
87-89 MAIN STREET
Under Our New Name of
OLSENS
HOLLYWOOD FLORAL SHOP

SOUTH ORANGE

ELITE ART AND GIFT SHOP
MISS ALBERT, Mgr.
Select your Christmas Cards and Gifts in comfort.
75 So. Orange Ave., So. Orange
550 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

Gifts
for the Entire Family
BELLIN'S DEPT. STORE
61 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE

Season's Greetings
Irene's Flower Shop
126 South Orange Avenue

WEST ORANGE

Ridgehurst Service Station
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
322 Main Street Orange 5-9614

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

TAYLOR'S
Jeweler and Optician
You will find attractive gifts moderately priced for Christmas.
115 PARK AVENUE Tel. Plfd. 6-0820

Bicycles
CLARENCE L. THORN
405 PARK AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-0680
Columbia, Imperial and Peerless Bicycles—Kitty Kars—Sidewalk Bykes—Velocipedes and Wagons—Aeroplane Kits—Boats and Supplies.
Expert Bicycle Repairing—Bicycle Supplies

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
Coal—Furnace Oil Coke
Tel. Dunellen 2-8543 Dunellen, N. J.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8362

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

ROBERT LIPTON INC.
Jeweler Since 1892
Give a Watch for Christmas
A large selection of
Elgin, Gruen, Hamilton, Waltham, Bulova and other well known makes to choose from
A Small Deposit Will Reserve Your Selection
206 W. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
Charge Accounts Invited
OUR LAND MARK "THE STREET CLOCK"

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL — FUEL OIL
COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

May We Help You Select Your
"ELECTRICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS"
R. G. RADIO COMPANY
175 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0043
OIL BURNERS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

"Make Your Gifts Practical Ones"
ROASTERS OIL HEATERS
CUTLERY PAINTS
H. H. LUDEWIG
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009

RIDGEWOOD

The Quality Shop
MAPLE AVE. HO-HO-KUS
J. F. Strakosch, Mgr.
Our Gifts were chosen with the definite desire to fill a need and give happiness.
Gordon Hosiery, Captivanté Lingerie, Smart Set Gloves, Silk Slips, Kerchiefs and Scarfs, Hdkfs. and Costume Jewelry, Pajamas, Gowns, Lamps, Novelty Gifts and Christmas Cards
For Men and Boys
Manhattan and Kaynee Shirts and Blouses, Fownes Gloves, Sweaters, Interwoven and Gordon Socks, Cheney Silk and Botany Worsted Ties, "Swank" Jewelry, Imported and Domestic Wool Scarfs

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
That Are Sure to Please at the
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
DANIEL GREEN LEISURE FOOTWEAR

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
Practical Christmas Gifts
For Father, Mother and All the Family
Martex ENSEMBLE BATH SETS
GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
KAYSER UNDERWEAR and GLOVES
Useful Gifts for the Home

Beautiful Display of
Christmas Wreaths
Poinsettias and
Christmas Flowers
Schweinfurth FLORIST
63 N. Van Dien Avenue
Ridgewood 6-4760—4761
Make this store your headquarters for
TOYS and GIFTS
RIDGEWOOD HARDWARE CO.
INCORPORATED
"THE BIG STORE"
9-13 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
TEL. R. 6-0106—R. 6-0107.

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory *Tel.*
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J Lambert 8-1184

HOME MADE
Candies and Ice Cream
MEYER'S
51 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

WEBER
THE WATCH MAN
Jeweller and Optometrist
Watson Silver and All Leading Makes
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Complete Optical Service
Fine Repairing
36 E. Ridgewood Avenue Since 1909

RUTHERFORD

Gertrude R. Schampan
GIFT SHOP
Diversified Selection of Christmas Gifts, Greeting Cards and Wrappings
142 Park Avenue Rut 2-2046
Next Door to the Library

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD (Continued)

UNGER'S
Good Quality Linens Make Ideal
HOLIDAY GIFTS
We specialize in the better kind at Reasonable Prices
Particularly Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs
132 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD

MAISON JIANNE
Millinery
2 AMES AVE. Rut 2-3126
Smart Millinery $1.00 and up
KATHRYN G. CHRONISTERE
SUZANNE HOXIE

SPRING LAKE

Preserves
16 oz. 60c
8 oz. 35c
Chocolate-covered Kumquats, $1.25 lb.
Chocolate-covered Orange Peel, $1.50 lb.
OAK TREE INN
CORNER 5TH AND MORRIS AVENUES

WESTFIELD

For the Thirty-sixth Christmas
this store affords a wide selection of beautiful merchandise for your Christmas giving.
Brunner's
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
206 BROAD STREET · WESTFIELD-N.J.
Open evenings until nine.

MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 East Broad Street
Wishes All Our Patrons and Friends
A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR
"We Always Try to Satisfy"

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE 2-1198

GARWOOD COAL CO. Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL (OLD COMPANY LEHIGH) SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone: Westfield 2-2102

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED
MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

KIRK'S SERVICE STATION
WILLIAM KIRK, PROP.
TEXACO FIRE CHIEF
South Ave. and Palstead Ave.
All Lubrication Jobs Reduced
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-1435

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

MAYFAIR—*Tailors*
COR. BROAD *and* CENTRAL
Suits and Overcoats
Made-to-Order
Cleaning and Dyeing Service
PHONE W. 2-1538

WEST NEW YORK

Ford
NEW FORD CARS
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
SERVICE and GENUINE PARTS
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

OSMUN'S LINEN SHOP
Whether it is Dinner Cloths, Luncheon Cloths or Sets, Spreads, or Martex Towels or Sets, Wool-Filled Comforts and Blankets, Shop for them at Osmun's Linen Shop
1023 HAMILTON STREET

"Say it with Flowers and Say it with Ours"
NEW YORK FLORAL COMPANY
Artistic Decorations for All Occasions
Most Beautifully Executed
Phone 9685
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Delivery made anywhere

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
REBER-KORN CO.
Allentown, Pa.
DELCO · HEAT
OIL BURNER
A Product of General Motors

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

M. Wohlrich
SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.

CHARLES C. VOGT
Jewelers Over a Quarter of a Century
826 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.
JEWELERS FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
Christmas Gifts of the Kind of Jewelry You Like

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

BETHLEHEM

Private Sale of Furniture Prior to Public Sale of All Merchandise in This Department
We are going to discontinue Furniture and everything will be available at considerable saving. This includes all nationally known furniture as well as odd pieces, rugs, tables, lamps, living room suites, bedroom and dining room suites, etc. Public sale will be announced later.

GOODENOUGH'S
534 Main Street Tel. 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
627 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 W. TENTH ST.
For Christmas
A Treasure House of Gifts

Books as Gifts
There can be no finer expression of personal regard for a friend than to give Him or Her a book at Christmas.
Large stock of the best Children's Books and Games. Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition. All latest new books and the best of the old classics. Magazine subscription orders given prompt attention. Christmas Greeting Cards and leather goods.
ERIE BOOK STORE
17 East 8th Street

Gifts for Christmas
Daniel Green "Leisure Footwear" for Men and Women
Sleeping and Lounging Pajamas
Beautiful Line of Underwear
Yardley's Perfumes
Rene Handkerchiefs
Frost AND Lacey

BADGLEY'S
The Opening of Our New Beauty Salon
Will be on or about
DECEMBER 16th
15 W. EIGHTH STREET PHONE 24-064

B. F. Sieger
ONE JEWELER ONE PRICE
POCKET AND WRIST WATCHES
Gruen—Hamilton—Elgin—Illinois
Silverware—Toiletware—Clocks
Make Attractive Christmas Gifts
"May We Serve You?"
14th and Turnpike Streets

12 Shopping Days 'til Christmas
"Don't Delay—Step in Today"
O'DELL *the Jeweler*
107 West Ninth Street Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you"

Kitchens Tire Service
Incorporated
"We are equipped to render you SERVICE surpassed by none."
Firestone Tires, Texaco Fire Chief and Penzip Gasoline, Lubrication and Brake Service, Batteries, Prestone, Tire Retreading
1802 Parade St. 11th and Sassafras Sts.

Merry Christmas Gifts
of Enduring Value
A large and beautiful assortment of sensible gifts for men and boys, comprising wearing apparel and accessories of unusual merit . . . and reasonably priced.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
813-819 State Street, Erie

PARIS

CLEANING and DYEING WORKS
PARIS delivery car in your neighborhood daily.
Two Stores:
Plant, 1401 Peach Street Dial 22-032
Store, 308 West 8th Street Dial 23-198

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

Trost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
All Christmas, Wedding and Birthday Gifts given special wrapping

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

CARL H. MEISER
Groceries and Meats
We stock many Monitor-advertised items including Heinz Food Products
29 West 7th Street Phone 23-637

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR ALL THE YEAR
SHEAFFER "LIFETIME" Pens with FEATHER-TOUCH point (guaranteed to write perfectly for a lifetime). We have full line Sheaffer Pens, Pencils, Desk Sets.
PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
Many models to choose from.
DAVIS TYPEWRITER CO.
Eighteen West Ninth Street 23-724

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
● Flowers for All Occasions ●
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042

HARRISBURG

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS CLOTHES

J. H. TROUP'S MUSIC HOUSE
15 South Market Square
Everything in Music

POMEROY'S
The Christmas Store Beautiful
In the Christmas City Beautiful
Features Five Floors and Basement Crammed Full of Gift Suggestions

LOWER'S
4 North Market Square
Potted Plants and Trees
Cut Trees, Pottery

GOLDSMITH'S
North Market Square
Furniture, Interior Decorations and Gifts

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls. Children's and Infants' Wear. Maid's Uniforms and Apron Sets.
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
McIntyre's Butter Creams $0.60
McIntyre's Choc. and Bon Bons ..... .75
McIntyre's Choc. and Vanilla Ice Cream, per quart 1.00
Pastry, Groceries and Provisions
Dining Room open from 12 noon until 8:30
Visit our new branch at Overbrook
2125 N. 63RD STREET

ALBRECHT'S
Flowers
ARDMORE NARBERTH
WAYNE

Ye Ladye Shoppe
7 W. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
HOSIERY, LINGERIE
PAJAMAS
Open Evenings

LYONS *Hardware*
26 W. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
TOYS
Headquarters for
Lionel Trains, General Electric Hotpoint Supplies, Christmas Trees, Wreaths and Holly
PHONE ARD. 1496-97

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Mrs. Norman Jefferies
Dress Shop
233 Haverford Ave., Narberth, Pa.
Lingerie, Hosiery, Dress Accessories
Suitable for Christmas Gifts

PHILADELPHIA

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter, Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 3812

JULIA MILLER'S
BEAUTY SHOPPE
9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
SHAMPOO, FINGER WAVE and MANICURE . . . $1.00
PERMANENTS . . . $5-$7.50
1416 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Kin. 9058 Philadelphia

PITTSBURGH

CAMPBELL'S
Webster Hall Men's Shop
5TH AVE. AND DITHRIDGE ST.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Arrow Shirts
Sanforized
White on White and Colors
Arrow Ties
Ladies' Hosiery
Shoulderettes, Scarfs

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

PRINTING . . .
McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

Special Showing of
—ANTIQUES—
A large collection of Antique and Odd Diamond Jewelry, Old Silverware and Handcraft, Sterling Silver Jewelry.
THE JEWELRY SHOPPE
117 FIFTH AVE. MAY BLDG.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

LOUIS KNELL & SON
Christmas Gifts for All the Family
TOYS—DOLLS—TRAINS
511 LINCOLN AVE., BELLEVUE, PA.

READING

POMEROY'S
The Christmas Store Beautiful is again a giant storehouse of attractive and useful gifts for everyone on your list.
READING, PA.

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

J. C. MUMMA
Reading's Leading Jeweler
619 PENN STREET

Charles
THE LIVE STORE!
AUTO SUPPLY. FISHING TACKLE
431 PENN, READING, PA.
Branch Stores In—
EPHRATA, WILMINGTON, DEL.
HAMBURG, 6 STORES:
NORRISTOWN, WASHINGTON D.C.
WEST CHESTER,

SAYLOR'S
Kindly Leave Your
Orders For Your Christmas Turkey, Chicken, Duck, etc. All fowl dressed ready for the pan.
FOURTH and PENN STS. Phone 6253

milady's shoppe
ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
An Exclusive Line of
DRESSES
Moderately Priced, in Sizes From 11 to 46, and 14½ to 26½.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5243

RICHARDS TOY CORNERS
Toys to Make Any Child Happy
Front and Buttonwood Streets

LUGGAGE UMBRELLAS
GUTH'S
For fine luggage and leather goods at popular prices
533 PENN ST. READING, PA.
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

NAMLOC
Frosty Fruit—Ice Cream Cake
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PENNSYLVANIA

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PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE (Continued)

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BEG no question, shrink from no conclusion, but follow truth wherever it may lead.—HENRY GEORGE.

Daily Features

THE glory of life is to love, not to be loved; to give, not to get; to serve, not to be served.—H. BLACK.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

A Ball for a Ring

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THERE came on the Scroggins door in Ulmus Americana (American elm) the familiar pecking sound which always means only one thing: Fib is there. Mrs. Scroggins opened the door. Fib flew in to the table. He was more excited than usual, which is unusually the case.

"My dear Fib, what are you holding in your bill?" said Mr. Scroggins. Fib replied by dropping on the table what he had been holding in his bill. The object made a ringing sort of sound. Both Scrogginses leaped to see what could make that kind of sound. There lay a gold ring. The Scrogginses looked and looked.

"May I pick it up?" said Mr. Scroggins.

"Of course," said Fib. "That's what I brought it here for. Everyone says it is quite a thing; and probably someone has lost it."

Scroggins turned the ring over in his paws. Then he passed it to Mrs. S. and she turned it over in

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEDA'S RING

hers. The looked at each other in great excitement.

"I know whose it is," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"I know too," said Mr. Scroggins; "and I'm going to take it right back." He rushed for his tippet, hat and cane. Mrs. Scroggins put on her shawl. They hurried to the Common.

"Whose ring is it?" said Fib, repeating a question he had been asking and asking, but which the Scrogginses were too excited to answer.

"There she is," said Mrs. S. finally.

It was their little friend, Weeda, and she was walking slowly, looking at the ground.

"The ring is her ring, all right," said Mr. Scroggins.

When they came up to where Weeda was walking with her eyes to the ground, Mr. Scroggins nudged his wife. She understood. They tiptoed, shushing Fib and holding their fingers to their lips. As Weeda passed a bench, the ring rolled out from beneath it. She spied it and gave a shout. As she rushed to pick it up, she caught sight of her friends.

"Why are you here?" she said. "Right where I found the ring I lost?"

Fib hopped into the picture. "I found it," he said. "And I showed it to them, and I guess they knew it was yours."

Weeda clapped her hands. "You darlings," she said. "How can I ever thank you!"

The Scrogginses beamed and beamed.

"I know," said Weeda. "I won't thank you. I'll give you something that I found." She drew a white ball from her pocket. "I found this in an old toy box. It's a ping pong ball. And you may have it."

The Scrogginses said they really shouldn't take it; but Weeda insisted, so they did. When they got home, they had great fun rolling the ball back and forth across the dining room table, while Fib told over and over again just how he happened to see the ring.

It That So?

(Answers to No. 19)

1. False. Change "he" to "him" to agree in case with objective "it."
2. True. It commemorates the tragic defense of the Tuilleries by the Swiss Guard.
3. True.
4. True.
5. False. The area of Asia Minor is 156,000 square miles, and that of Texas is 265,896 square miles.
6. False. Jacob and Esau were sons of Isaac.
7. True.
8. False. Into the North Sea.
9. False. Zinc melts at 419 (C) and tin at 231.8 (C).
10. False. Fading depends upon quality of dyes, not upon colors.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Jodhpurs" (A. M. H.)—The correspondent writes: "Please tell me how to pronounce this word. I can't find it in my Webster's or Winston."

The reason is, more than likely, that there is no such word. If you were wondering about the name applied to the riding breeches which fit closely from the knee down to the ankle, it is "jodhpurs," and the pronunciation is *jode'-poorz* (o long, oo as in foot).

"Mexico, D. F." (A. M. H.)—The "D. F." stands for *distrito federal*, "federal district." This, of course, is patterned after "Washington, D. C."

Eden, garden, maiden (K. M. R.)—The *e* in the second syllable of these words is elided, *E'-d'n, gar'-d'n, may'-d'n*. Webster's and the Standard divide the last word *maid'-'n*. But in this instance we have followed Thorndike's Century Junior.

Wrong emphasis (B. W. R.)—The correspondent writes:

> I appreciate your remarks about where the stress should be put in reading expressions like "material hypotheses." On page 571 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you." I have heard the word "human" stressed; and this emphasis would suggest that there was also some other hatred.

Yes; if "human" is stressed, the listener is left with the conjecture that some other form of hatred might still be able to pierce the armor.

Title of old poem (E. V. R.)—The correspondent requests the author and title of an old poem which begins:

> The lark sits high on a walnut tree,
> And it rains, it rains, it rains.

Perhaps some reader will come to the rescue.

"As to number" (E. S.)—The inquirer asks if the following question is correct, and if there is a more direct form:

> What President of the United States was Ulysses S. Grant as to number?

It would seem better to bring "as to number" closer to "President":

> What President, of the United States, as to number, was Ulysses S. Grant?

Of course, "numerically speaking" might be substituted. But in the amended form we find nothing which would violate good idiomatic use.

Daily Anecdote

An Avid Reader

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE downfall of King Louis XVI of France, and his eventual passing, is directly traceable to the American War of the Revolution. When he recognized the independence of the United States in 1778, he sent men and ships to help the revolutionists. These men returned to France filled with enthusiasm for freedom and a republican form of Government. The French Revolution soon followed.

A trait of the character of Louis XVI that has been lost sight of as a result of more spectacular episodes, was his love of literature. During his 159 days of imprisonment, he read 157 volumes. These included the works of Livy, Horace, Tacitus, Terence and Seneca.

Incidentally he did literary work of sorts, including the translation of a portion of Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which was published in the name of his reader, Le Clerc de Sept Chenes.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Bright Oilcloth Rugs

AN OILCLOTH play rug, brightly appliquéd with circus animals and clowns, and glowing with bright reds, yellows, and blues, was the means of one woman securing financial freedom.

Living in the country and faced with need of earning money for her young children, she hardly knew where to turn, until one day a house-to-house salesman remarked about the oilcloth rug on which an infant was playing. It was a circus scene done in bright appliquéd colors.

The woman canvasser said there would be a market for such rugs. The mother made five more and placed them on consignment in a department store. They sold almost at once! And today the mother has a means of keeping the necessary things of life in her home.—R. P. S.

What They Say

Line Upon Line

"It was asked Theodore Roosevelt how during his busy life he could read so much, he answered: 'I have trained myself to read not a word but by the line.'"—*Edward Weeks.*

Worse Than War

"We must not forget that there are worse things than war, that injustice is worse and tyranny and submissive decadence."—*Newton D. Baker.*

So?

"Once a nation accepts alliances to help it, it is not a first class nation. It is not standing on its own feet."—*Mrs. Jackson Fleming.*

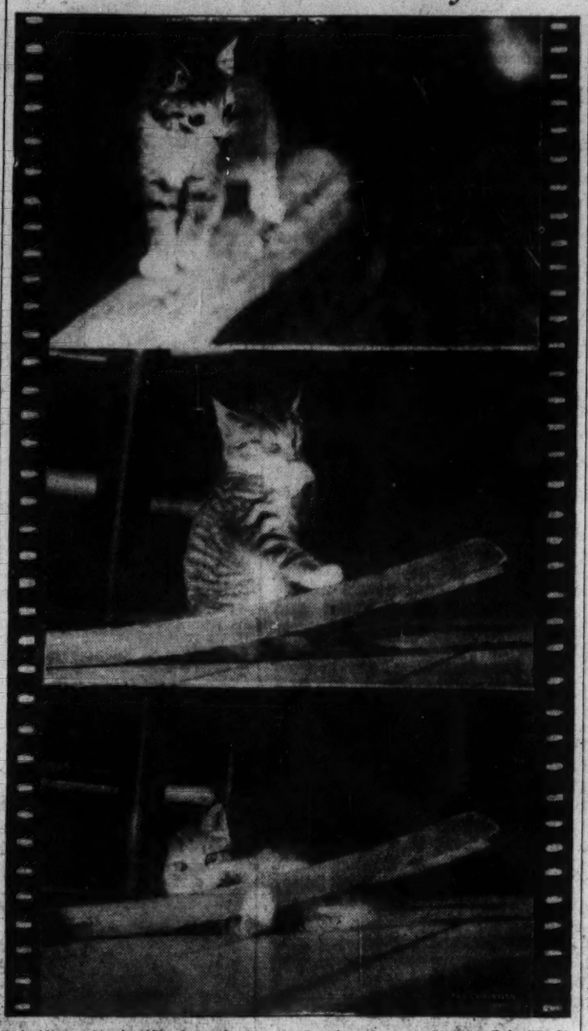
After a Rest

"The old Germany is not dead. It merely rested and now it has arisen again."—*Adolf Hitler.*

Banish Fear

"Disarmament is impossible if you are afraid of your neighbor."—*Emil Ludwig.*

All in a Kitten's Day



This Kitten Movie Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Priscilla M. Pannell of Portland, Maine. Contributions to the Camera Club Should Be Glossy Prints—Negatives Cannot Be Considered. Full Details, Including Name and Address of Sender, Should Be on the Back of Each. One Dollar Is Paid for Each Snapshot Accepted.

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: At a meeting of a board, the question of having a soloist was considered. A motion was carried to defer action. Later, at a corporate meeting, a motion was carried which appointed a committee empowered to secure a soloist and to have full direction of the music of the church. The bylaws read in part: "The Board of Trustees is invested with power to . . . have general direction and supervision of all the interests of the church." Was the action taken at the corporate meeting proper?

Answer: The answer depends largely upon what other rules may be in the bylaws. Some organizations specifically empower a board to make appointments. Some expressly reserve to the membership the right to review any action of a board. Power delegated to a board in bylaws, when the right to review is not expressly reserved, cannot be taken from the board except by amending the bylaws.

The rule stated seems rather general. It might be legitimately argued that having "direction and supervision" does not necessarily include the right to make such a decision as whether to have a soloist. When bylaws are open to more than one construction, the membership should decide by majority vote which construction is to be taken. However, that part of the action which established a committee to have full direction of the music would appear, on the basis of the information given, to be illegal, unless the bylaws are changed.

Brevities

Life: New York is the city where the people from Oshkosh look at the people from Dubuque in the next theater seats and say, "Humph, these New Yorkers don't dress any better than we do."

Punch: Persia, we are told, is to reorganize its aerial forces. It is understood that all privately-owned magic carpets will now be taken over by the military authorities.

Is That So?

19.

Check (√) True or False

(Seven Out of Ten Is a Good Score)

1. The following sentence is correct in every particular: "I knew it to be he." (*True.....False.....*)
2. The Lion of Lucerne (in Lucerne, Switzerland) commemorates an incident in Paris, France. (*True..... False.....*)
3. The following words are correctly spelled: Benjamin, specimen, tranquillity, crystallize. (*True..... False.....*)
4. "Bombastic" and "turgid" are synonyms. (*True..... False.....*)
5. Asia Minor is larger in area than Texas. (*True..... False.....*)
6. Isaac and Esau were sons of Jacob. (*True..... False.....*)
7. The Vatican City has its own postage stamps and coinage. (*True..... False.....*)
8. The Rhine empties into the Baltic Sea. (*True..... False.....*)
9. Zinc will melt at a lower temperature than will tin. (*True..... False.....*)
10. Certain colors naturally fade more readily than others. (*True..... False.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

In Lighter Vein

Well Known

Two Negroes met in New Orleans. One was a big fellow who had traveled as far as Canada; the other a little chap known as Sam.

"Nice place up in Canada?" inquired the latter.

"Finest in the world."

"Any room for me up in Canada?"

"Yes, they like us folks up there."

"How do I get there?"

"Why, you just gets into a boat right here on the Mississippi River, and you rows and rows, and then you're in Canada."

Early the next morning Sam got into a boat and rowed and rowed. But the Mississippi current is swift, and Sam was puny. He rowed from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m, attending strictly to business and concentrating his gaze on the bottom of the boat. By the end of that time he had lost about six feet. His big friend happened to stroll down to the river bank, saw him still rowing frantically, and called out: "That you, Sam?"

The latter looked up, startled. "Goodness sakes!" he exclaimed, "who knows me away up here in Canada?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Unique

Making a tour of the South recently, Judge Ed Thompson of Camdenton, Mo., told of stopping at a Negro's farm home to ask highway information. While the housewife was directing the judge, her small son interrupted her. In admonishing him, she called the boy "Pizlum Slv." The judge, puzzled, asked what the name signified, and where she got it.

"Ah got it right from the Bible, mistah," she replied, and with that went into the house and brought out a well-worn copy of the Scriptures. "It's right here," she said, after turning the leaves, pointing to Psalm CIV.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Home Budgeting

Wife (at breakfast): "Could I have a little money for shopping today, dear?"

Husband: "Certainly. Would you rather have an old five or a new one?"

Wife: "A new one, of course."

Husband: "Here's the one—and I'm $4 to the good."—*Advance.*

Good Place

Lady (after tramp finished eating): "It's merely a suggestion. The wood-pile is in the back yard."

Tramp: "You don't say. What a splendid place for a wood-pile."—*Mangold Beacon.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Toy Libraries

(Editorial in the Dallas News)

Dallas, Texas

THE Christian Science Monitor carries a column entitled, under the picture of a sundial, "I record only the sunny hours." Surely deserving a place in its record is Ruth Garver's plan for "toy libraries" at Dallas recreational centers, already indorsed and adopted by the Park Board and to be begun immediately.

Probably there is not much that is educational in stocking these unique "libraries" with dolls and toys and games to be borrowed on the same plan that books can be obtained from more staid public shelves. But there is a world of pleasure in the plan for the underprivileged. No one who has seen wishful little faces pressed against toy display windows can doubt that. Nor can anyone who has seen mother have to drag Johnny and Jane away from counters where toys are displayed in tantalizing abundance.

Your child at home has his lead soldiers or her doll baby. But hundreds of other children do not and cannot. Child guidance workers tell you that theft begins early because of a youngster's inferiority complex at not having the things other children have. If the city is giving the child that enjoyment, it is helping to guide aright.

The toy library is more than a sound project. It is an inspiration.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

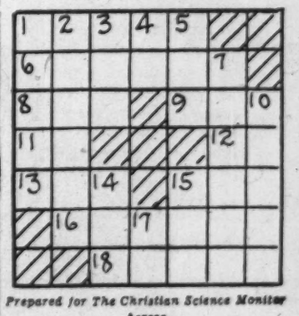
No. 20

C. From Birth of Moses to Death of Joshua (continued).

1. Children of Israel in Egypt (cont.)
   - The call of Moses
     - The burning bush, Ex. 3:1-12; Acts 7:31
     - The revelation of the name Jehovah, 3:13-14; Acts 7:32
     - Commission of Moses, Ex. 3:15-22
     - Moses' four reasons for hesitancy:
       - (1) Personal inability, 3:11-12; (2) Jehovah unknown, 3:13-16; (3) Needed confirmation, 4:1-9; (4) Lack of eloquence 4:10-17
     - Moses and family return to Egypt, sanctioned by Jethro, Ex. 4:18-26
     - Aaron meets Moses, they gather together the elders of Israel, 4:27-31
   - The contest with Pharaoh:
     - Moses and Aaron present themselves to Pharaoh, are spurned, heavier burdens inflicted upon the enslaved Israelites; Moses and Aaron blamed, 5:1-21
     - The matter is referred to Jehovah, miracles begin, 5:22-23; 6:1-30; 7:1-9
     - The contest between Moses and the magicians, 7:10-12; 8:18-19
     - The ten plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians, Israelites exempt: (1) water turned to blood, (2) frogs, (3) lice, (4) flies, (5) murrain, (6) boils and blains, (7) hail and fire, (8) locusts, (9) darkness three days, (10) death of first born, 7:20 to 12:30
     - Pharaoh relents, Israel eats the Passover and departs, 12:31-41

Book of Job (continued)

Crossword Puzzle No. 175



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Gem
6—Respect
9—Greek letter
9—Jewel
11—Musical note
12—Preposition
13—Enclosure
15—Gibbon
16—Wooden frames
18—Deer

Down

1—Fares
2—One's entire property
3—Malay-Negrito savage
4—Musical note
5—Limb
7—Ores
10—The walrus
14—Sweet potato
15—Sign of sodium
17—Therefore.

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Magic Pencil—*The Magic Eraser*

By STURGES

Having drawn a big hydrant in order to reserve a parking space, Robin and Midge then have to do some hasty erasing—for you know what an officer will do when he finds a car parked near a fire plug!

The youngsters have just begun to tap the possibilities of their Magic Pencil and Eraser. What shall they do next? They have never been to sea. Ah! An idea! So they drive down to the shore. Now watch.

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*High Hopes*

By LE PELLEY

OUR CLUBHOUSE OUGHT TO BE A NICE SECRET PLACE TO DECIDE WHAT TO GET SUSIE AND DORIE LEE FOR CHRISTMAS
HOW ABOUT A BOOK FOR SUSIE?
SHE HAS A BOOK—WE WANT TO GET HER SOMETHING SHE CAN USE!
HOW ABOUT A NICE FIVE POUND BOX OF CANDY—WE COULD ALL USE THAT
YES—ABOUT FOUR AND A HALF POUNDS WOULD FIND ITS WAY INTO YOU—! THINK AGAIN—
WE COULD GET EACH OF THEM A FUR COAT!
SAY—THAT SOUNDS NICE
ONLY WE WOULD WANT TO GET THEM THE VERY BEST—SOMETHING SOFT, LIKE CAT'S FUR—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Clumsy Doc-ul-dus*

By THE HAGERS

THE GIANT BIRD FLEW VERY FAR. AT LAST HE CHIRPED, "WELL, HERE WE ARE!"
NOW THAT'S THE DOZE. HE LIKES TO REST, BETWEEN HIS NAPS, IN SOMEONE'S NEST."
JUST THEN WE HEARD A MIGHTY ROAR. THE GIANT BIRD BEGAN TO SOAR.
THE DOZE MADE OFF WITH QUITE A FUSS; HE YELLED, "THE CLUMSY DOC-UL-DUS!"
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace at Any Price?

ALL the world's a stage, but the spotlight happens to be on Geneva at the moment. Activity in the wings and noises backstage while the Italo-Ethiopian drama is being worked out are more than distracting. The stage management would do well to remember this, especially Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay, which have been making the most obvious disturbances.

Perhaps the ado of the last few days will prove to have been about nothing much. But its effect on the audience has been unfortunate. The world has been treated to the sight of two nations working out in the name of the League of Nations a peace plan that, if reports are even approximately indicative of its contents, would reward Premier Mussolini rather handsomely for having flouted the collective system of security.

To jump at conclusions would not be helpful at this moment. It will be better to remember that much of the sharp criticism and acid cynicism directed at the proposed peace measures arises more from a desire to discredit the League ideal than to insure justice for Ethiopia.

Yet the off-stage whispers and scurrying have not been about nothing. They have included telephone conversations between London and Paris and modifications of the proposals on which the British and French Governments appear to have agreed earlier. They have included loud objections among members of the British Government. They have induced a suspicion that the League might be let down.

The difficulties and dangers with which European statesmen are surrounded no doubt had much to do with the evidently abortive plan to bring the African war to a close. The application of oil sanctions is complicated by some countries' indicated refusal to join in them unless sure they will be effective. Those countries, notably Soviet Russia, have an eye on the oil flow from American shores. Will it stop or will it increase if other nations sacrifice this big item of trade? The 700 per cent increase in October was not encouraging.

Moreover, the possibility of a European war has never been out of sight among those who are entrusted above all things with the job of securing peace for their peoples through the collective system. An almost frantic desire to stop the shooting before it spreads has been responsible for a number of inconsistencies in the approach to collective security as well as for some slight progress toward it. Among these are big armaments to support an international system which, if effective, would eliminate need for great arms.

Quite as glaring, however, have been the extra-League activities of individual governments bent on working out formulas which they appear to expect the League to indorse. There is nothing wrong of course in any nation's proposing plans of settlement to the League. But when these plans take the form of a proposal to be submitted to the outlawed nation in a dispute over which the League must insist on keeping its jurisdiction, that plan should be submitted from the center of the stage, not passed back and forth behind the wings. And in this case it should be a plan in which the interests not of Italy, not of Ethiopia primarily, but of the collective system of security against war are uppermost.

Perhaps it is because so much is unknown about the present proposals that they appear not to serve those interests which are most important to the whole world. Perhaps they are less divergent than they seem to be from the obligation of the League to defend the territorial integrity of its members. It is to be earnestly hoped so.

For while peace is worth great sacrifices, and while every nation must be prepared to pay a price for it, peace at a price which would bankrupt the collective system is not only a peace the world can ill afford, but is only a shoddy and temporary substitute for that which must finally be achieved through the force of law instead of arms among all nations.

Playing the Game

ASSURANCE that the United States will join in the Olympic Games at Berlin next year is welcome news to prospective competitors and loyal followers of amateur sport. The Amateur Athletic Union's Olympic committee emphasizes quite plainly that its chief concern is the welfare of amateur sport. Supporters of this point will applaud the committee's alertness in preventing certain groups within its ranks from making the issue of nonparticipation in the 1936 games a means of expanding their opposition to German racial policies. Those who wish to protest can do so individually; they will not be allowed to use the A. A. U. or to endanger the Olympics by pushing a political question.

This is not the first time that a serious dispute has beset the staging of the Olympic meet. National and racial rivalries run strong. That is one of the main reasons for promoting worldwide sport. Competition on the playing field affords an opportunity to develop mutual friendliness, tolerance and to lessen unnatural animosities. And the very condition against which protest is made is less likely to be changed by bitter boycott than by the example of good sportsmanship in the games.

This is the real significance of the opportunity which the official keepers of American amateur sport have accepted on behalf of their competitors. Theirs is the chance to enter with contestants from Germany and other nations in a rivalry that renews the rugged ties of comradeship inherent among all men. Those who join in these hard-fought battles on Olympic fields derive something more than the joy of effort, something best expressed in Kipling's lines:

> . . . there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed, nor Birth,
> When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come from the ends of the earth!

They Prefer Jobs

WHEN Harry L. Hopkins declares that "they'd rather work," referring to the recipients of relief, his assertion loses some weight because, in the role of the world's largest spender, he naturally has to justify his job. "Boondoggling" has been a handy epithet, sometimes justified by bureaucratic absurdities, but more often carelessly thrown about by the comfortable and complacent. No one wants to minimize the danger of abuses in the handling of relief. But isolated instances of shirking have been too much used to imply that millions of Americans would rather beg than work.

Statistics in the November issue of The Survey throw a different light on the picture. Investigations disclose the heartening fact that the shirkers are so few as to be almost negligible. In Memphis, Tenn., of 11,000 workers on relief, there were just thirty-nine instances of alleged job refusal. Boiled down, all but two of the thirty-nine gave reasonable explanations. In Washington, D. C., over a nine months' period, 220 alleged cases of refusal were investigated. Result, only four were unwilling to work. Of 17,000 cases on relief in Denver, sixty-six instances of alleged work refusal were reported, which upon examination filtered down to four.

Illuminating. Yes. But, after all, only something thoughtful persons knew. Few there are who do not number in their own acquaintance men and women sturdily combating recourse to relief as long as there is any kind of work to do.

Crisis in British Coal

MOST formidable of the domestic problems which demand immediate settlement by Mr. Baldwin's Government is that of the coal industry. A situation has arisen which must be handled with courage and firmness if serious conflict is to be averted.

The feeling of the miners in some districts is already intense, and the miners in all parts of the country have a long tradition of standing solidly together in conflicts with employers. The Miners' Federation, representing the 750,000 men employed in the industry throughout the country, have presented an ultimatum demanding a general wage increase of 2s. a day. They have empowered the executive to press their claims even to a national stoppage of work. Negotiations must now be conducted under threat of a far-reaching strike.

The prevailing wage rates of wages have been fixed, not nationally, but in the various districts. Some of these areas, with newer mines, are relatively well off; in others there is terrible unemployment, rates of pay are admittedly inadequate.

The owners contend so long as the industry is organized as it is, that there is not enough money in it to pay what the miners demand. The men contend the mines would be far more profitable if owners had accepted reorganization measures frequently recommended.

Deadlock having been reached between owners and men, the latter have appealed to the Mines Department of the Government. The miners have offered to submit the question to independent arbitration. The owners have refused on the ground that to do so would be to concede the fundamental of national wage fixing.

The Government has decided on certain far-reaching measures of reform long over-due. It has promised to enact the nationalization of the coal-mining royalties; to induce owners to set up coordinated selling agencies which will ensure that more of the money earned by coal will go to producers. But the effect on profits will not be felt for six months, possibly a year. The miners are not willing to wait so long.

Most of the trouble has arisen from the fact that a minority of the coal owners have persistently refused to co-operate in a reorganization essential to the prosperity of the industry. Up till now they have defied the pressure that has been applied to them. The strike which is now threatened would be ruinous to some of the mining areas, and would have disastrous results for British industry as a whole. This can scarcely be averted unless the Government is prepared, not merely to carry through those desirable reforms which it has already promised, but also to apply some coercion to refractory owners who are opposing measures which a majority would welcome in the interests both of efficiency and industrial peace.

Without Heroics

Book News of the Day

FICTION dealing with the Western scene has usually been restricted to the periods of exploration, fur trade or cattle drives, and—these being rare subjects for glorification and romance—it has often suffered thereby. Edwin Lanham has chosen for THE WIND BLEW WEST (New York: Longmans, Green. $2.50) the decade 1870-1880, when the railroads were creeping West, the buffalo disappearing, and the Indian menace largely abated. It was a time of fierce rivalry between towns, of shady real estate deals, of violent optimism.

This optimism, rather than a deliberate intent to deceive, led Col. Bart Soward, district attorney, and the other town bosses to send out a glowing prospectus describing Rutherford (thin alias for Weatherford), Texas, its railroads (still on paper), its fertile soil, its perfect climate. One of the booklets fell into the hands of Boyd Coleman, Arkansas farmer, who came to the promised land, to lose his wife in an Indian raid, to see his son degenerate in the loose atmosphere of the frontier, and finally to achieve a measure of prosperity. Another brought Jacques Vidal, St. Louis Frenchman, a gay-hearted rogue, whose rascalities culminated in a colonization campaign through which incautious investors in France were mercilessly defrauded.

A third lured Amon Hall, cold, shrewd young attorney, from Tennessee to Texas. He made a name for himself by prosecuting the leaders of the Indian raid, Satotan and Big Nose (thin aliases for the historical Kiowa chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree); headed a prohibition movement in a time and place not ready for prohibition; organized a scheme which finally brought the coveted railroad, and then, owing to his self-seeking and self-righteousness, saw his town lose the race with Fort Worth, and himself in danger of losing the woman he loved. A last-minute awakening to his faults saved him. This about-face is somewhat out of character; one suspects a concession to the happy-ending vogue.

Not one of the characters, and they are many, is wholly admirable. The real hero is the town of Rutherford, typical of so many boom towns; or better yet, the plains of North Texas, scourged by plow, flood and drought, yet always the same, always beautiful and new. The period was, obviously, not devoid of romance and heroism; but Mr. Lanham is so careful not to idealize (he is a native of Weatherford and a grandson of a former Texas Governor) that he leans over backward. Indeed, there are a few episodes, tragic or sordid, which cling to the plot by the merest thread; they seem to appear for the sake of what is commonly called realism. Moreover, the book scarcely recognizes the existence of the lusty sense of humor which was one of the pioneer's chief weapons against loneliness and despair.

But there is dignity, even grandeur, and a keen historical insight in the description of the Indian raid and its aftermath; the clash of these two incompatible cultures; the twilight of the Indians of the Southern Plains, who vainly fought the white men—strange to them as men from Mars—with the only weapons they knew. The story is well knit, of fine proportions, with living characters, suspense and a sense of inevitability in its unfolding. But Mr. Lanham is even more signally successful in capturing the *feel* of the prairie landscape, and the spirit of the adolescent prairie town.

K. C. K.

Just In Case—

Havana Again Havana

AFTER protracted woes Cuba's capital seems quite suddenly to have found itself again, as the leader of an island nation that is famous for its resilience. Cuba is very commonly called by the natives "The Island of Cork," meaning that it cannot be sunk by adversity. It may stay under the angry waves a month, a year, even a decade, but given the least opportunity it bounds to the surface with its usual optimism. Hope springs eternal in the Cuban breast—and with hope the gay insouciance that has enamored the world of this Pearl of the Antilles. Grim thoughts are thrown over the sea wall of the Malecon. The Prado comes to life under its lovely bower of laurel trees.

Business in the capital and throughout the island surges forward. The reciprocal trade agreements concluded between the United States and Cuba in 1934 are bringing a tremendous harvest of better times and better feelings. The tourist business also is beginning to boom and the crowded cruise ships are once more including Havana in their itineraries. Distress and revolt still lurk in the background but Havana turns a smiling face to these visitors.

* * *

The outward symbol of Havana's rebirth is the reopening of the Sevilla-Biltmore Hotel which has been closed for four years for the very sound reason that few guests were coming to occupy its rooms. Americans, who were its principal patrons, showed a definite antipathy to the music of bombs which intermittently shattered the peace of the tropic night. But very recently two great functions reopening the smart hotel have proclaimed Cuba's belief that the Bomb Symphony is over.

The National Hotel also, which focused the attention of an astonished world in the fall of 1933 when it became the refuge of 400 army officers and was shot to wreckage by the sergeants under Batista, is now fully restored as one of the most sumptuous hostelries in any of the Americas. Its reception to the International Radio Club Convention this month has accented Cuba's return to prosperity as nothing else could have done.

Even the 1935 crop of cyclones showed a very special clemency to the city of Havana. Four of them tore madly about the island but never touched the capital. Two were freaks, going in the wrong direction and performing antics which no cyclonic storm has ever before been known to perform, yet Havana basked in placid zephyrs under azure skies. The eagle on the Maine monument, successor to the vast bronze bird blown down in 1926, has not had to brace his wings to resist the blast.

* * *

There is a rare charm about Havana when its life is not unduly clouded by the threat of political troubles. The great diamond in the marble floor of the *Capitolio*, which is the central measuring point for distances all over the island, sets the pace for a brilliant city, and the brilliance, be it observed, is not merely a matter of wealth. I am convinced that in no country with which I am familiar, and I have had occasion to travel extensively in twenty or more, do the very lowly people dress as attractively as they do in Cuba. Thousands of *señoritas*, including dark-skinned girls, who work in the factories of Havana and dwell with too numerous relatives in wretched quarters, wear their light summery dresses like little queens, and this not on fiesta days alone but commonly, even at their daily work. I have seen them in a great spinning mill, in a lithographing plant, in cigar factories, and they seem like the glorified toilers that grace the operatic stage. And thousands of *caballeros* in the land where every man is by axiom a *"cavalier"* work at very menial tasks, living in sections little better than slums, and yet look smart and well groomed in their fresh suits of white drill.

* * *

The most significant straw in the wind pointing to the renaissance of Cuba and its capital is found in the insistent rumors that the University of Havana is about to reopen after seven weary years of closure. It has been and is potentially one of the greatest institutions of learning in the Spanish-speaking world but it became increasingly a hotbed of radicalism. Although supported by the Government, its buildings were legally exempted from government interference and it became a city of refuge for all the dissatisfied elements. It is said that in 1927 one third of its 9000 registered students were not students at all but agitators.

The buildings of the university are splendid, the faculty, many members of which are still forlornly "kicking around," is a faculty of international distinction, yet for years the tread of soldier feet has echoed through marble corridors. The army is still in possession and a small field kitchen is set up in one of the buildings which was partly constructed when the troubles came.

At this writing the university has not actually reopened and, of course, to all Cubans seeing is believing. But there is so much smoke that there must be some fire and we may expect to read in the papers any day now that the higher learning so long denied, is finally aiding in Cuba's rebirth.

S. A. C.

Slums and "Privilege"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Desirable as slum clearance is, the economic conditions which yield a continuing harvest of slum dwellers are not thereby remedied. Until the root cause of the slums—privilege—is destroyed, its injustices and inequalities will persist. At times, advantage is taken to laud the expenditures of a Carnegie, or other multimillionaire, for libraries, which are probably one of the best uses to which unearned wealth can be put. Some of the disinherited may thereby learn the cause of the monstrous inequality of legislation that yields a Carnegie an annual return greater than his 7000 employees.

How much actual constructional value went into the capitalization of the Steel Trust? In the case of one very important subsidiary—on which I was well informed when it was organized—its first year's "earnings" were more than a hundred per cent of the appraised value of the plants. Who paid this and other similar tolls? The consumer! And what was the workman's part—what his labor would command in the open market. And his market was narrowed by the restriction of employment these fictitious prices created.

That Mr. Carnegie in later years was a kindly disposed man I know from personal contact. The memory of the "Homestead" incident may have made a profound impression on him. But justice and equity are not related to the personal character of the one who has a beneficial interest in a privilege. So far as the despoiled millions are concerned, the economic effects are the same, whether the despoiler is a personal tyrant or the most generous of individuals, whether the largess is squandered in castles, yachts, race horses or any other form of wastefulness, or is in part handed out by welfare workers.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ROBERT BAKER

Snowball Carts in Baltimore

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of a recent Monitor, under the caption, "Street Scene—Jamaica," appears an illustration and a description of the snowball cart.

In the days of my youth, before ice-cream sodas were invented—or, at any rate, before they were easy to get—I enjoyed many snowballs, not in Jamaica, but in Baltimore, Md.

The cutting blade was at the back, and the shaved ice went up into the hollow body of the plane, which held enough to fill a glass, and was fitted with a lid forming the front and top and hinged at the back.

The shaved ice was placed in a glass and the flavoring poured over it. The snowball was then turned out on a piece of paper, and one usually had to eat fast to save it.

St. Paul, Minn. I. SEELEY JONES

Movies for Adults

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why all this pother about the effect of the movies on children? Are motion pictures primarily intended as juvenile entertainment? Because the admission comes within the scope of a child's allowance, is there any more reason why the film should restrict itself to productions for the very young than the dramatic stage? Would any parent seek to abolish from the boards the plays of Ibsen, Æschylus, Shaw, O'Casey, Sheridan or Synge simply because they may not be altogether suitable for children?

Does not the responsibility rest with the parent, to see that the child attends only those places of amusement which are definitely provided for the juvenile, whether the program be one of a dramatic, cinema, puppet, musical or other type? It would seem to me much more profitable to strive for movies which are better adult entertainment, when offered as such, and to leave the problem of entertainment for children to sources thus classified. PEARL STRACHAN

Medford, Mass.

Advice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Frank L. Perrin's article, "North . . South . . East . .West," called "Assets and Liabilities," he finishes as follows, "Nothing is so free as advice. Sometimes nothing is of so little value." Your editorial, "Recovery—for the Fortunate," gives one an idea of one of the many serious questions confronting our President. How can he solve them without advice and interviewing many kinds of men? Those who feel they should be consulted and are not become envious and call the others brain trusters and similar names.

I am sure The Christian Science Monitor believes that our President is honest and is giving every effort in him to do what is best for America. Some men start off with the belief that a Democratic President cannot be right. PHILIP MAIER

Shrub Oak, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Religion and Entertainment

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

ONE of the most striking developments of the recent past in Britain has been the rapidly increasing attention devoted in responsible circles to the possible interaction of religion and entertainment. Not long ago a council was appointed, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and composed partly of the representatives of Christian churches, to inquire into the religious problems presented by the cinema, to encourage the production of films of a religious nature, and to check as far as possible the presentation of pictures of doubtful moral value.

A further example of the interest in the social and moral effects of the cinema taken by exalted personages in the English Established Church is furnished by the situation regarding Sunday entertainments in Croydon, London. The cinemas in Croydon show Sunday programs, which are, however, supervised by the bishop of the diocese.

* * *

There is a similar interest taken in the theater, which the theater reciprocates more perhaps than does the cinema. The Bishop of Chichester recently made an appeal for the formal organization of religious drama in England, so that the English theater might once more be given a "positive philosophy of life." The bishop bases his optimism for the success of such an organization on the circumstance that in the comparatively recent past there have been written and produced several plays of a directly religious character. Among these he refers to Mr. John Masefield's "Coming of Christ," Mr. Gordon Bottomley's "Acts of St. Peter," and Mr. T. S. Eliot's "The Rock," the latter gaining a London presentation at the Sadler's Wells Theater last year.

From time to time there have also been produced films dealing with specifically religious subjects. Most of these have been dramatizations of Biblical incidents. As long ago as 1916, I saw a film called "Judith of Bethuliah," and there have been many such since. But one doubts whether they have, as a rule, displayed quite the same patent sincerity of motive as the plays above mentioned. The Bible contains many stories capable of being rendered with much scenic bravura, and, on the whole, it has been this aspect, rather than spiritual significance, which has been the controlling idea behind the cinema's excursions into superficially religious drama.

* * *

But even sincerity of motive is not enough for complete success. It is widely felt that entertainments based on sacred narratives are rarely, if ever, entirely satisfactory. If unskillfully handled, they offend the susceptibilities; and if they escape this danger, it is often said that they display a tendency to the insipid and "preachy" which prevents their reaching an artistic level much higher than that of the Sunday school prize novel of a previous generation. There are several reasons advanced for this, one of the chief being that all Biblical stories have already been told with such aesthetic perfection that a re-rendering of them on stage or screen is bound to be artistically disappointing.

Although this seems to be the general opinion, there is a widespread sympathy with the basic ideas implied in the formation of the Primate's Council, and in the Bishop of Chichester's appeal. Though few fictional works of a religious character have won a permanent place in English literature, it is nevertheless a fact that nearly all that literature is permeated with a Protestant religious spirit. It is the Bible which has given to English literature its philosophy of life; and it is the Bible which has given to it its style. The rhythms and cadences and phrases of the Authorized Version are not only recognized as the supreme achievement of British literary genius, but they haunt the work of many of England's greatest writers. They are the basis of the rich magnificence of Sir Thomas Browne as undoubtedly as they are the key to the simplicity of Addison; they furnish a model even for the invective of Swift; they are the pattern of Johnson's antithesis, and echo in the lightest sentence of Thackeray. Their spirit is the inspiration of Tennyson, the starting point for the charity of Dickens, the goal of the manly honesty of Scott.

* * *

But early in its secular history the theater fell foul of the leaders of religion. In the seventeenth century there was a bitter hostility between it and the various sects and churches, and for a couple of centuries, that solid middle class which was brought up on the Bible stayed away from the theater.

The result is that it is harder to discern the formative influence of the Bible, in style and temper, in English stage literature than in any other kind of first-rate writing. But the time for complete reconciliation seems to be at hand. The theater and the cinema could perhaps do nothing so ultimately valuable as to bring to the treatment of the themes with which they ordinarily deal the same dignity and Christian nobility of outlook which the Bible has given to so much of English literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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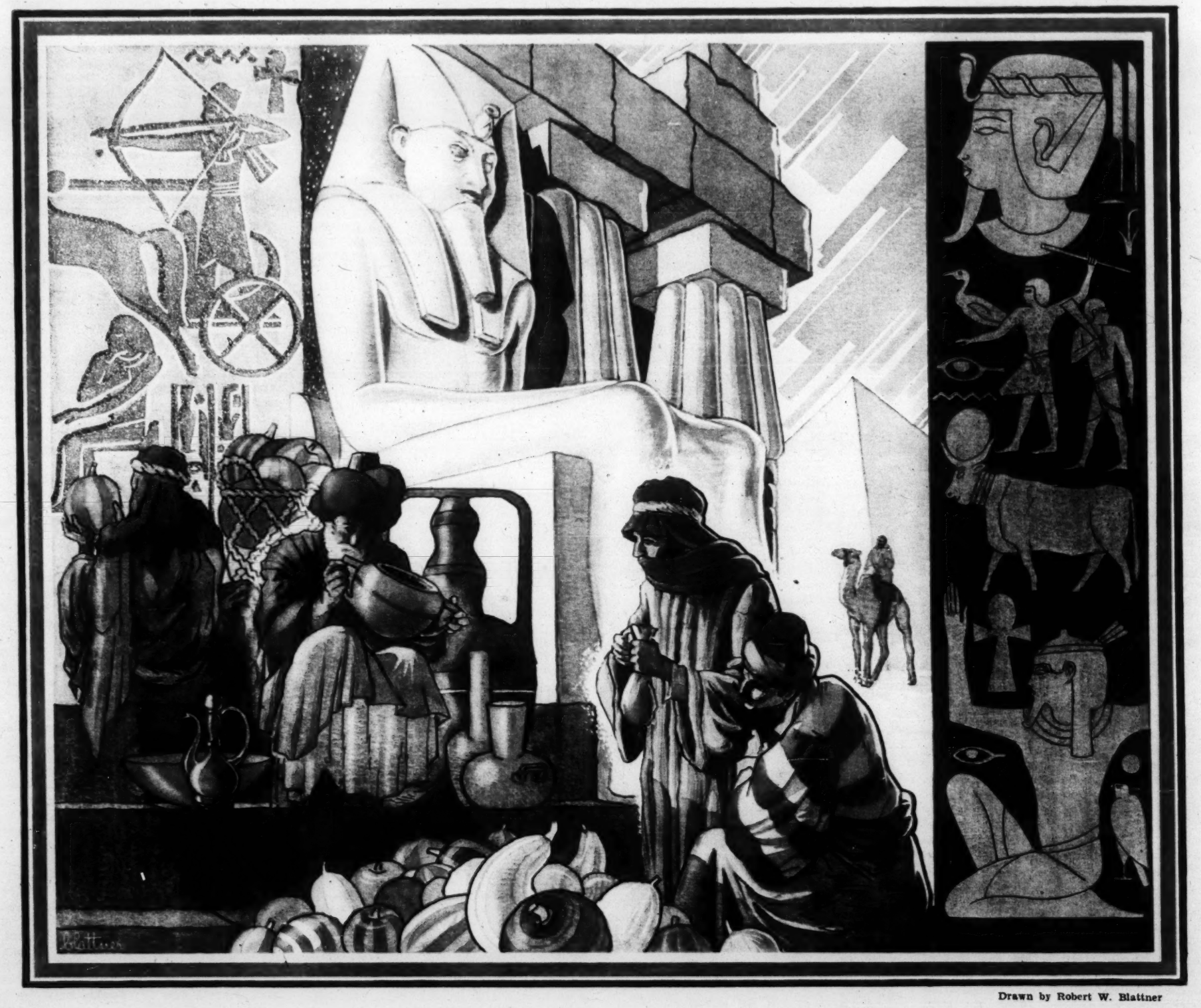

Drawn by Robert W. Blattner

Storm Clouds Over Egypt

By Lothrop Stoddard

EGYPT AGAIN SEETHES with unrest. We say "again" because recent troubles are merely the latest of a long series of similar disturbances, ranging from sporadic riots to general revolt, which have intermittently vexed the Nile Valley for the past 30 years. To ascribe these most recent outbreaks to Italian propaganda is utterly to misinterpret their meaning. Even though Italian agents may have been active, they merely played upon suppressed disaffection ready to burst forth at the slightest provocation.

This chronic discontent is of much more than local significance. Egypt is today what it always has been—one of the world's pivotal spots. Geographically, it is the land bridge between Asia and Africa; likewise, since the cutting of the Suez Canal 65 years ago, Egypt is the water gate between East and West. To control that seaway to India and the Far East is for Britain a vital necessity. Yet, in face of Britain's vital need, rises the equally imperious claim of the Egyptian people to independent national life. Thus the world's most far-flung imperialism is confronted by a growing nationalism which, despite every hindrance, becomes more stubbornly insistent as time goes on.

Furthermore, Egyptian nationalism is no isolated affair. It is cross-cut by two other movements—the widespread "Pan-Arabian" ferment headed by Ibn Saud, King of the Nejd, and the equally militant though more secretive Pan-Islamic movement which tends to draw the Moslem peoples of North Africa into a self-conscious unity. Now add to this Italy's imperialistic designs in the Near East, and we begin to glimpse both the complexity of the Egyptian crisis and the vastness of the stakes involved.

The rise of Egyptian nationalism is a curious phenomenon, because until very recently the Egyptians were the most unnationalistic of peoples. Ever since the overthrow of the ancient empire of the Pharaohs, some 2500 years ago, Egypt had passively accepted the rule of succeeding masters. This long series of foreign conquerors had, in turn, left layer upon layer of alien bloods and cultures, much as the Nile floods deposit fresh films of fertilizing silt upon the land. Basically, to be sure, the Egyptian peasantry, known as Fellaheen, remained much what they were in Pharaoh's day—a slow, self-contained folk, usually patient as oxen yet occasionally erupting in volcanic fury when deeply moved or sorely tried.

Far above the submerged masses stood (and, in the main, still stands) a proud ruling class, descended chiefly from Egypt's Asiatic conquerors—Arabs, Kurds, Circassians, Albanians and Turks. The reigning dynasty springs from an Albanian adventurer, Mehemet Ali, who made himself virtually independent of Turkey, with the title of Khedive. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the throne was occupied by Khedive Ismail, a gorgeous spendthrift whose magnificence was sustained by lavish European loans which mortgaged the country's resources. To satisfy his foreign creditors, Ismail crushed the Fellaheen with taxes and brutal levies of forced labor.

This it was which gave birth to Egyptian nationalism. In fierce reaction against the despotism of Ismail, who prided himself on his "Westernism" and surrounded himself with European adventurers, a movement began with the hitherto unheard-of slogan:

Photo, Mrs. Branson de Cou

FELUCCAS ON THE NILE AT CAIRO

Egypt for the Egyptians! This was a real popular revolt aimed not only at European intruders but against the Asiatic ruling class as well. The revolt was headed by an army officer named Arabi Pasha. Quite fittingly, Arabi was of Fellah origin, the first man of Nilotic stock to sway Egypt's destinies in modern times.

In 1882 the movement broke out in violent revolution. But it was foredoomed to failure. A massacre of Europeans in the port city of Alexandria precipitated European intervention. An English army crushed the revolutionists at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and after this one battle, disorganized, bankrupt Egypt submitted to British rule, personified by Evelyn Baring, Lord Cromer. The khedivial dynasty was, to be sure, retained, and native forms of government were respected, but all real power centered in the hands of the British "Financial Adviser," the representative of Britain's imperial will.

For 25 years Lord Cromer ruled Egypt, and the record of this able proconsul will place him forever in the front rank of the world's great administrators. His strong hand drew Egypt from hopeless bankruptcy into abounding prosperity. Material well-being, however, did not kill Egyptian nationalism. Scattered to the winds before the British bayonet charges, the seeds of unrest slowly germinated beneath the fertile Nilotic soil. Before the end of the nineteenth century it had become distinctly perceptible to keen-sighted observers. A decade later it burst patently into full view, as a violent protest against British rule and an impatient demand for full independence.

* * *

While a moderate minority adopted more discreet tactics, almost all Egyptians were by this time Nationalists at heart, conservatives as well as radicals declining to consider Egypt a permanent part of the British Empire. There was sound legal basis for this attitude, because British rule rested upon insecure diplomatic foundations. England had intervened in Egypt as a self-constituted "mandatory" of European financial interests. Its action had roused much jealous opposition from other European powers, and to allay their protests the British Government had repeatedly announced that its occupation of Egypt was a temporary one.

Even Lord Cromer could not prevent the Nationalists from agitating, though his strong hand kept them in order. When he laid down his long proconsulship in 1907, the Liberal Government then in office in England resolved to try a policy of conciliation. Accordingly, Lord Cromer was replaced by Sir Eldon Gorst, who was instructed to try to meet the Nationalists half way instead of ignoring them as Lord Cromer had done.

A tactful, kindly man, Sir Eldon did his best. But, under the circumstances, he was bound to fail. For, no matter how conciliatory he might be in details, he could not promise the one thing which the Nationalists supremely desired—independence. This demand England refused even to discuss. Practically all Englishmen were convinced that the Suez Canal was the British Empire's vital link and that permanent control over Egypt was thus an absolute necessity. This meant a fundamental deadlock between British imperialism and Egyptian nationalism. So the Liberal policy of conciliation proved a fiasco. Even Sir Eldon admitted in his official reports that concessions were simply regarded as signs of weakness.

* * *

Before long, seditious agitation and attendant violence grew so alarmingly that London felt strong measures were needed to save the situation. So, in 1911, Sir Eldon Gorst gave way to Lord Kitchener, England's man of iron, who had conquered the Sudan and crushed the fanatical Dervishes at Khartum. Kitchener reached Egypt with the express mandate to restore order, and this he did with thoroughness and exactitude. The Egyptians were plainly told that England neither intended to evacuate the Nile Valley nor considered its inhabitants fit for self-government within any discernible future. Virtually all the Nationalist papers were suppressed, while the Nationalist leaders were imprisoned, interned or exiled. Under Kitchener, Egypt became quieter than it had been for many years.

However, this was only a surface calm. Driven underground, Egyptian unrest attained a virulent bitterness which alarmed close observers. When the great war broke out and Turkey joined the Central Powers in the autumn of 1914, the situation became critical as never before. All Egypt, from the Khedive down, stood ready to rebel. This supreme peril forced England to drastic action. Therefore, Britain deposed the Khedive and declared Egypt a protectorate of the British Empire. The fiction of a "temporary" occupation was thereby formally ended. England admitted that she was in Egypt to stay.

Confronted by masses of British and Colonial troops hastily poured into Egypt, the infuriated Nationalists were helpless and relapsed into sullen silence until the end of the war. But during those years of stern martial law, the Egyptian people became more uncompromisingly Nationalist than ever. Feeling that Britain's action had closed the door to all hope of gradual emancipation, the moderate elements tended to go over to the extremists. The last hopes of the moderates was dashed when the Versailles Conference recognized Britain's protectorate over Egypt as part of the general settlement and declined to consider Nationalist protests. At the same time the British Government refused to allow a Nationalist delegation to go to London and present their case. When the Nationalist Party tried to hold a popular vote on independence early in 1919, most of the leaders were arrested and deported to Malta.

* * *

That acted like a match to powder and all Egypt flamed into rebellion. Everywhere it was the same story. Railways and telegraph lines were systematically cut. Isolated British officers and soldiers were murdered. In Cairo alone, thousands of houses were sacked by the mob. To make matters worse, hordes of Bedouin Arabs swarmed out of the desert, bent on plundering everything in sight. For a few days Egypt trembled on the verge of downright anarchy, and the British Government admitted in Parliament that Egypt was in a state of general insurrection.

However, the British authorities met the crisis with vigor and determination. Large numbers of British troops were already in Egypt, trusty black regiments were hurried up from the Sudan, and the native police generally obeyed orders. After some weeks of sharp fighting and heavy loss of life, Egypt was again under control. Yet the outlook was dark. Not even massed troops and stern martial law could prevent sporadic riots and violent acts of every kind.

The most ominous aspect of the situation was the appearance of Communism on the troubled scene. New types of agitators, inspired from Moscow, began preaching Bolshevik doctrines to the masses, and the slum elements of the cities lent an especially ready ear.

This threatened shift from political to social revolution alarmed the Nationalist leaders, many of whom were wealthy men who feared Bolshevism even more than they hated British rule. At this crucial moment the British Government sent out Lord Milner, a wise and experienced statesman, to see what could be done. With great tact and skill, he got the Nationalist leaders to talk things out with him. Prolonged negotiations resulted in a compromise, reached early in 1922. Britain withdrew her protectorate and Egypt was declared a sovereign state. Its "sovereignty" was, however, so limited that British control was not notably relaxed. But Egypt did get a considerable measure of internal self-government. In 1923 a Constitution was promulgated which provided for a Parliament elected by universal male suffrage. The power of Parliament was, however, balanced by that of the Crown. Furthermore, England retained an effective veto, exercised by her resident High Commissioner.

* * *

This nicely balanced scheme was soon shattered on the same old deadlock between British imperial needs and Egyptian national desires. The elections gave an overwhelming victory to the Nationalists, no less than 96 per cent of their candfdates being elected deputies, organized as the Wafd Party. The Wafd at once got into a two-fold controversy with the British High Commissioner and with the Crown. Upholding his prerogatives against the Wafd, King Fuad relied increasingly on British support.

Popular exasperation led to rioting and culminated in the murder of Sir Lee Stack, the British commander of the Egyptian army, by a Nationalist fanatic. Britain thereupon clamped down on Egypt once more and permitted King Fuad to assert himself over Parliament. In 1930, the King made a *coup d'état*, abolishing the Constitution of 1923 and replacing it by another document which made him practically supreme. A puppet Parliament, elected by a rigidly restricted suffrage, was all that remained of Egypt's first experiment in self-government.

For the next four years Egypt was ruled despotically by a palace clique. The King's friends were corrupt and grasping. A bad situation was made worse by the world depression, which hit Egypt hard. Once more, social unrest raised its head, and Communist propaganda cross-cut political discontent. Toward the close of 1934, the British High Commissioner got King Fuad to abolish his unpopular Constitution, dismiss his favorites, and appoint a more trustworthy Cabinet headed by Nessim Pasha, the present Premier. Of course, this new Cabinet was just as autocratic as its predecessor. But it was far more honest and capable. Calling itself nonpartisan, it won the approval of both the British Government and native business interests. Yet it was most emphatically disapproved by the Nationalists, who clamored for the restoration of the 1923 Constitution.

Within a few months, the rise of the Abyssinian crisis gave the Nationalists what they deemed a golden opportunity. Confronted by Italy's imperialistic designs, Britain was naturally anxious to allay Egyptian unrest. So, with London's assent, Nessim Pasha relaxed repressive measures against the Wafd and suggested a political truce in face of the Italian danger. The Wafd replied that they certainly were no friends of Mussolini, but that Egypt could aid Britain only as a self-respecting ally—not as a subjected ward. They therefore continued to demand the 1923 Constitution and a general election—which would spell Nessim's exit and their own return to power.

* * *

After considerable jockeying, the matter was put up to London early last month. Thereupon the British Government came out flatfooted against granting the Wafd's demands. Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, made this crystal clear in his Guildhall speech, wherein he stated that His Majesty's Government "advised against re-enactment of the Constitutions of 1923 or 1930, since the one proved unworkable and the other was universally unpopular."

That uncompromising statement, dashing Nationalist hopes, was the spark that touched off the latest explosion. All over Egypt, Wafd mass meetings were held, and both the Nessim Cabinet and Britain were fiercely denounced. At a monster gathering held in Cairo, Nahas Pasha, the Wafd leader, lashed his vast audience to frenzy by shouting: "Better every Egyptian dead than continuance under the heel of the oppressors! Long live the revolution!" Inflamed by such harangues, Nationalist mobs surged into the streets—to be met and broken by police truncheons, cavalry charges and the rifle fire of infantry battalions.

Thus far, the situation has been kept in hand by the authorities. Yet it remains extremely grave. Once more the Egyptians have shown their stubborn determination to regain self-government and to use this recklessly as the means of attaining virtual independence. For the bulk of the Egyptian people, Nationalism has become almost a religion, fanatically held. Such a mood overshadows their undoubted fear of Italy and sympathy with Ethiopia.

Yet, just because of that mood, Britain dare not relax its hold on Egypt, which has become more than ever vital to the Empire's safety. Once again, therefore, British imperialism and Egyptian nationalism confront each other in bitter deadlock. And no solution of that chronic dilemma has been found.

Fun for the Grown-Ups

When the Ice Threatens to Form Over What Is Supposed to Be a Jolly Evening Party, There Is Nothing That Will Thaw It More Quickly Than a Game

By Evelyn Roe

In a New York department store the other day, I saw the perfect Caspar Milquetoast, walking around on two legs. Or, rather, he was standing still and just looking, as longingly as any little boy with his nose flattened against a cooky shop window.

It was the noon hour, and there was no need for him to tell me—if his inordinate humility would have allowed him to do such a thing—that he had consumed his lettuce sandwich (on graham bread) and his glass of milk, at the Automat, and that the 20 minutes before he had to be back at his desk, figuring the invoices, he was going to devote to Magic Carpet business.

The department where he stood was almost deserted. Perhaps that was what made him stand out so sharply; there was so much space around him, and he was so timid, and quiet, and wistful.

What was he looking at?

Well if you will believe it, it was a billiard table. A magnificent thing, that gave you an impression of being six times as big as Caspar. And Caspar was looking as if he could eat it.

Instead of green baize—which in my limited knowledge is the material held sacred to billiard table coverings and the book bags of Harvard professors—this was covered with a kind of splendid purple. I think he liked that, for he would have worn slate gray or black ties all his life—with maybe a wash white one, for very hot summer days.

He walked all around the table with a kind of beatific smile on his reticent face. He was like a judge of horseflesh circling around Man o' War. He would step back, and squint his eyes, and you could tell with what delight he was thinking of the exquisite balance of the table upon its four stalwart legs.

To him, that table was the supreme work of art. If he had suddenly shouted it at the top of his lungs, it wouldn't have been any clearer that he would give almost anything he possessed to play at that table.

* * *

Suddenly he looked at his watch and scuttled away; but just before he got to the elevator he gave a last look, and it was the look of a little boy, told he must leave his dog at home when he goes away for the summer.

Caspar made me think about games. And of how people have learned to play them again. Perhaps the depression did something about that, when people were staying at home evenings more, and getting acquainted with their own families by way of games. People I know who always used to be tearing off to the theaters and six-day bicycle races and rodeos—anything, it seemed, to avoid spending an evening at home—have learned not only how to play but to invent games. And it is good knowledge to have, in these grisly days of wars and rumors of wars, and unbalanced budgets, and sanctions, and another presidential campaign coming—for games are very useful which have no other purpose on earth than to relieve tension, and increase amiability, and cause people to become acquainted with one another in an easy sort of way.

Probably the crossword puzzle business started the ball rolling toward getting adults playing games again, because so many in the now pretty fairly established tradition of games requires more than a mere sense of the gregariously ludicrous to play. Perhaps children have had a lot to do with it, too; in latter years the new idea in child training has tended so much toward parents spending more time with their children. Children will never give up playing games. And, of course, we are all familiar with the classic about the child who could never get a chance at his Christmas electric train, because his father always had it!

Jigsaw puzzles made a lot of people solid with the idea of games, too, though many a reluctant convert to that form of leisure-time activity will still assure you earnestly that, whatever anyone else thought, jigsaw puzzles were no game for him, but, rather, a hard day's work—to say nothing of the long night hours, when you simply couldn't find that little corner piece to fit right down in *there*, but stuck to it because, of course, it was there somewhere.

One of the especial charms of President Hoover's camp on the Rapidan was the multiplicity of games scattered around in the corners where guests would naturally be expected to light. Backgammon, of course. A billiard table. Camelot. Chess. Checkers—and if you think checkers is a tame game, get a Senator and a member of the State Department over a board, with a few more senators, a woman sculptress and a few plain, ordinary people to stand by while they have it out over chess. The Locarno Treaty will seem forever after the merest child's play. And there was always at least one stupendous jigsaw puzzle on a table at the Rapidan. Mrs. Hoover loved them. Guests shuddered, but couldn't leave them alone. Mr. Hoover used to say he wouldn't touch one of them with a 10-foot pole, as there wasn't that much time in the world.

* * *

At Amelia Earhart's house guests are got at the idea of games by means of little individual puzzles, lurking innocently around on tables. You pick one up and fiddle with it, thinking complacently, "This'll never get the better of me; I shall always be master." And pretty soon the butler murmurs, "Dinner is served, Miss Earhart," and you don't hear him, and the guests tiptoe out, smiling commiseratingly. Pretty soon Miss Earhart calls from the other room, "Soup's cold!" and you think, vaguely, "Soup? Soup? What is soup?"

The ones left lying around are the comparatively simple ones. When you are flushed with victory, they begin to bring out the harder ones that are not limited to individual play, but passed around, so that each person gets a chance. And then, everyone begins to think of games they played somewhere night before last.

Mrs. Marshall Field invented one called Biographies. One person, leading off, decides on a famous person and begins to describe his or her life. Maybe it is Marie Antoinette. "I was born in" such and such a place. "I did" so and so, in childhood. "I became queen of a foreign country . . ." and "I was involved in a bad business about a necklace. . . ."

Presently it becomes time for the others to ask questions. "Were you . . . ?" one asks, naming an incident connected with the life of the individual he or she thinks may be the subject of the biography. And if the question fixes the identity, then the person who asked the question takes up the biographical skein, and the first biographer drops out.

There is a superlative game to show off mere library knowledge, and that is to select a historical figure whose name begins with such and such an initial. The person to the left of the one who has selected the subject begins to ask the questions. "Were you a famous sixteenth-century poet?" If the answer is uncertain, then he may ask a direct question, and so on until the identity of the subject is revealed by processes of deduction.

Plenty of people, with one reason or another for entertaining a considerable number of guests at one time, have wondered what on earth to do with them. Bridge? Well, as the fellow said who evidently believes in moderation in all things, when you've played bridge, you've only shuffled a lot of cards.

* * *

There was a woman a while ago whose husband was one of those terrible persons who takes it into his head every once in a while to ask a lot of people to come to the house for a nice sociable evening, giving his wife almost no warning at all. In desperation she had to think of some way to get them quickly acquainted with one another. So as each woman guest appeared, she was handed a card bearing her name, and a picture of an animal. Each man was also handed a card, bearing his name, and the picture of an animal. The evening got under way as soon as all the cards had been compared, and partners paired off by matching animals.

Beatrice Lillie has a game she uses at her parties, which she calls her Yacht Game. She says it is sure fire if the party begins to look dull. She uses it as an alternative to the sparkling-wit games that all revolve about a guest list which possesses the encyclopedic mind to a man, because she thinks people get tired of having to produce a Ph. D. vocabulary at the drop of a hat.

Well, anyway, the Yacht Game is silly, but as the man said of the something-less-than-pedigreed dog he entered in the dog show, "It didn't win any prizes but it made a lot of friends." Miss Lillie's Yacht Game may not burnish many wits, but it does make friends in a silly sort of way. She tells her guests that she is going to have a party on her yacht but that they cannot come unless they can guess the two things she wishes them to bring aboard with them. She then decides on two items which are, preferably, supremely silly. Like an egg beater and a billiard ball. Then, in rotation, the guests attempt to guess what it is she wants them to bring.

* * *

This is simply a variation on an old theme in games: the one where someone went out of the room while everyone decided on something that could be seen or smelt or whatever, and then came back and guessed. Bearing in mind Miss Lillie's not inconsiderable talents for plain and fancy fooling, one would hesitate to estimate how long it takes her guests to hit on what she actually wants them to bring aboard. But it seems safe to say that she, or anyone else instituting the game, can be sure that if there are any icebergs among the potential yachters, they will soon thaw out.

Hostesses whose parties are decorated by a celebrity or two, with accomplishments in the line of entertaining, are in luck, though they should be careful about imposing on them. No hostess who has George Gershwin at a party ever needs to worry, though, as there is nothing in this world he likes so much as to sit down at a piano and play for whoever will listen.

Norman Bel Geddes, the young scenic designer and architect, has an enormous war game in his New York apartment which it is the fashion among his friends to stop in to play after dinner parties. It is the realm all wars ought to be left in—of play.

Another New York hostess sometimes arranges progressive anagram games with her friends. Her dinner guests begin a game of anagrams at her house with one word, the first of a well-known classical quotation; they then all pile into two or three automobiles and go to the next house, where the next word is built. The sum of the game is a quotation of six or eight words. The thing takes an evening to work out, and in traveling from one house to another the party gets shuffled, so that it makes an amusing, change-about evening.

Biting gossip is probably the worst bane of any party. More hostesses have seen a party bog down because someone got started on some gossip that picked up momentum and couldn't be stopped, short of sending all the guests home. There is nothing to circumvent gossip like a good brisk game of some kind. The simpler the better. Also the sillier. People like to laugh. The almost primeval game of pinning the tail on the donkey is really a formula. It is silly; it has no point, but it makes everyone laugh cheerfully. It hurts no one's feelings and it breaks ice quicker than a coast guard boat can. It has many variations and any one of them can give life a Mickey Mouse-ish twist that can be very useful these anxious days.

CHECKMATE? By the Black Box, N. Y.

Challenge of Service

Talbot House, Presently Called "Toc H," Was Started by a British Chaplain in France During the War, Establishing a Form of Unselfish Fellowship Now Extending Throughout the World

By Charles W. E. Morris

On a bleak day in December, 1915, a sign was hung over the door of an old three-story house in the Rue de L'Hôpital in the little Belgian town of Poperinghe. The sign bore the unique legend "Everyman's Club" and how well it justified its name could be attested by thousands of men of every walk of life, who came to know and love it during the three long, weary years which followed.

Among the club's organizers was a little man fondly addressed by some of his associates as "Tubby" and today young men who were then unborn call him by the same familiar nickname, so widely has spread the influence of this genial little Church of England clergyman in guiding men along the paths of Christian fellowship and service. In those days the Rev. Philip B. Clayton, M. C., was a comparatively unknown chaplain of the British Sixth Division who had been assigned the task of providing a rest house for troops moving in and out of the Ypres salient.

The old house and its genial innkeeper were destined to be, from the day its doors opened, almost the sole permanencies among the ebbing and flowing tides of war. In seeking a name for the house someone suggested that it be named "Talbot House" in memory of Gilbert Talbot, a son of the then Bishop of Winchester. This suggestion met with unanimous approval. Gilbert Talbot, a young Oxford undergraduate, had been killed the previous summer in a futile and foredoomed attempt to regain some ground lost by the battalion during the first liquid-fire attack. Typical of thousands of young men as yet unknown to the world, he bore rich promise of a life of great service to his fellow men and strikingly revealed the irreparable loss and the ghastly futility of war.

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And so Talbot House came into being and, after the fashion of things which are regarded affectionately, the house soon acquired the nickname of "Toc H," in keeping with the British Army's signaler's code where the letter T became Toc to distinguish it from like-sounding letters of the alphabet.

From the start the house was a Mecca for weary, footsore men who found there a haven where they could rest and refresh themselves. Over the door of one of the lower rooms was a parody on Dante. It read, "All rank abandon ye who enter here." At first a few junior officers looked askance at this apparent affront to their dignity, but wiser heads knew better what lay behind this stripping away of purely artificial barriers and in the months and years to come it was not an uncommon sight to see a general or a colonel taking tea with a private soldier and frankly discussing the things which lay nearest their hearts.

At the top of the house was a former hop loft which had been transformed into a chapel. A rough carpenter's bench, found in the garden, served as an altar and although the floor was deemed unsafe for more than 30 or 40, frequently several hundred men climbed the rickety stars and here under the rough-hewn rafters before the old carpenter's bench came to know something of the great truths which a humble Carpenter of Nazareth once had taught. Thus fortified, they went out with their heads erect and their faith undimmed to meet the ordeal which lay before them.

* * *

General the Earl of Cavan, who loved the old house, said of it, "Welcome met at the door, happiness lived within, and the peace which passeth understanding could be found by those who sought it in the Upper Chamber."

Within its portals was to be found that quaint and unexpected mixture of holiness and humor that proved so satisfying and brought a corner of heaven into the hell of men's lives. Many amusing incidents occurred. One day a young subaltern strolled across the room to where a very tired and dirty transport driver had just seated himself and inquired if there was anything he could do for him. As the man glanced up he recognized him as a professor he had studied under at Oxford.

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"Haven't we met before, sir?" was the youngster's surprised query. "I think I was in your class at Oxford."

"Quite likely," was the rejoinder, "you'll observe I'm still pursuing the same vocation—driving mules."

Of the hundred thousand men who passed through Talbot House, the great majority never returned. Each succeeding battle claimed its toll and each week the roll of the Elder Brethren increased. Men from every county and every corner of the British Empire came to know Talbot House and in 1917 and 1918 American soldiers began to be numbered among its visitors, one of the most frequent being Bishop Brent, Chaplain General of the American Expeditionary Forces.

In the spring of 1918 the tide of battle swayed back to the very gates of Ypres and Talbot House came constantly under shell fire, but happily escaped with only minor damages. There were days when troops were prohibited from using the house due to the danger of severe casualties resulting from a concentration of men within its walls, and for a short period the house had to be evacuated.

Finally, the great allied counter-attack swept the battle lines eastward, culminating in the Armistice on Nov. 11. Soon afterward Talbot House closed its doors, it mission accomplished, but in the ensuing months, men who had loved its cheerful environment returned to London and there "Tubby" Clayton was prevailed upon by a number of his erstwhile associates to start Toc H off on a peace-time footing. They knew that with the coming of peace there remained a great work still to be accomplished if the spirit of unselfish service and brotherhood which had characterized Talbot House was to be perpetuated.

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So the first small group was formed and moved into a gift house where the furnishings from the old house in Poperinghe had been brought along with such intimate links as photographs and the personal belongings of the Elder Brethren. Its rooms were furnished and named in memory of sons and brothers, thus proving a constant reminder to the men who lived in them of other young men, who had shared the same hopes and aspirations as they, and who went out from England and elsewhere never to return.

And in passing they left behind a challenge to carry on in the same old spirit of selfless service, a challenge which was being taken up by these other young men who were dedicating their lives to service for their fellow men. The jobs undertaken were many and varied. Some became Scout leaders and organizers of boys' clubs in slum neighborhoods, others took upon themselves the work of visiting the shut-ins and those in institutions bereft of companionship. In the joy of service for others these men found their own worries and difficulties whisked away in the laughter of those they came to cheer.

With surprising rapidity other groups sprang up and formed branches or "marks," as they are called, and within these houses are to be found cosmopolitan groups of young men, brought together in a common bond of interest and sympathy for their less fortunate fellows.

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Today there are about 2500 branches and groups in the British Isles, others in Canada, Australia, India and throughout the British dominions or wherever Britons dwell in any numbers. In South American cities, and even in remote settlements in Malaya and Africa, are to be found Toc H groups. Almost 10 years ago "Tubby" Clayton introduced Toc H to North America and since then groups have become established in several leading American cities, including Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, also in colleges and some of the leading preparatory schools.

The avowed motto of Toc H is:

> To think fairly
> To love widely
> To build bravely
> To witness humbly

and in the spirit of its four cardinal points, young men are facing the future with a definite goal in life.

At the weekly guest night in a Toc H house one may glimpse something of the spirit and meaning of this unique movement. The group frequently meets for supper together and, before the meeting commences, the Lamp of Remembrance and Maintenance is lighted by the chairman as the room is darkened. The lamp is almost a duplicate of the old Christian catacomb lamp except that the handle is fashioned after the double cross taken from the arms of Ypres, a heraldic legacy from the city to Toc H. As the flame flickers, the Latin inscription on the lamp, "In Lumen Tuo Videbimus Lumen" ("In Thy light shall we see light"), can be dimly discerned.

Then the chairman pronounces the words of remembrance:

> With proud thanksgiving let us remember our Elder Brethren,
> They shall grow not old as we who are left grow old,
> Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
> At the going down of the sun and in the morning
> We will remember them.

and the group in unison answers,

> We will remember them.

During the minute's silence which follows, in the faint light of the lamp, the faces of some of those Elder Brethren look down from the walls, photographs of boys who went west in the war, and in the silence comes the realization that in these little groups of earnest young men Toc H has built up a living memorial to those

> Men who were true at the break of day,
> True to the best they knew,
> Proud to be up and the first away,
> When the whistles blew.

Keystone

THE PRINCE OF WALES LIGHTS SOME NEW TOC H LAMPS

As a Patron of the Organization, the Prince Lends His Presence to the Ceremony at the Church House, Westminster. During the Evening a Kitten Strolled Onto the Platform and Attached Itself to the Prince. It May Be Seen Under the Chair. The Rev. "Tubby" Clayton Is at the Left.

Radicalism—Early American

Foreign Political and Social Influences Are Much Feared by Some Americans, but Most of the Great Changes in the United States Have Stemmed From Native Sources

By Adelaide Stedman

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN MAN OR WOMAN is deeply stirred today by the threat of change to national institutions either to the Fascist right or to the new-deal left. If you asked why these changes are upon us, the stock answer would be, "What do you expect, with all these alien radicals let into the country?" In fact, the words alien and radical have come to be used almost as synonyms and are paired like Siamese twins.

Yet, curiously enough, when we go underneath the tremendous noise made by the Communists and their equally noisy enemies, and the persistent if less violent clamor of our foreign-born Socialists, it is something of a shock to discover that there are less than 2,000,000 of these "official radicals" in our population of 125,000,000.

The Communist Party possesses only 30,000 members while the various similar groups and their unofficial backers might bring the number up to 1,000,000. The Socialists have only 16,000 "paid up" members, and the greatest votes they have ever polled were the million for Eugene Debs in 1912, and something short of a million for Norman Thomas at the last presidential election. These are their own figures and hardly likely to be underestimated. Of course, among any working-class group the payment of dues during the depression became increasingly difficult, so the voting average rather than the membership is a test of strength. The number of avowed Fascists never has appeared on any ballot and they have no definite political organization.

* * *

Socialists never have had more than one representative at a time in Congress, or more than two large cities under their control, while the Communists never have captured any plum of even slight political consequence. And here is an odd bit. Earl Browder, the leader of the Communists, and the Socialist standard bearer, Norman Thomas, are both from an American background. Assuming even that the bulk of their followers are of immigrant stock, numerically they are so insignificant that in any general election their influence hardly appears.

Yet we are all very conscious that changes are taking place, and there emerges the singularly incontrovertible and surprising fact that the votes which have actually been effective to change our social and political program have come from the sections of the country which are most nearly early American in make-up, the sections where there are the fewest representatives of our immigrant groups.

The West, the Middle West and the South have given us the actual votes which have put over most of the "un-American measures" so bitterly complained of.

As early as the 1890's where did the Populist Party flourish? In immigrant-filled New York? No, on the plains of Kansas.

Where did William Jennings Bryan get his support? From the immigrant-filled cities? No. A native of Nebraska himself, his votes came from the most homogeneous part of the population.

Were his ideas concerning free silver, his currency program, the products of foreign agitation? Hardly!

The votes of the nonimmigrant sections of this country all but elected him President of the United States.

As everyone who remembers 1912 knows, the Progressive stirrings of that campaign were the forerunners of today's more active fight against laissez-faire capitalism and stand-pat democracy.

Where did the ideas back of the initiative and referendum, the recall of judges, "Trust Busting," or the federal control of utilities come from?

Where was the stronghold of the Progressive Party, which under Theodore Roosevelt laid the foundation of much of the effective radicalism put into practice under Franklin D. Roosevelt? Very largely in the most homogeneous sections of the country.

Where have our so-called "radical" senators and congressmen come from—men who have the actual votes back of them, not only to get them into Congress but to keep them and their policies there?

What about Johnson of California?

What about Borah of Idaho?

What about Nye, Norris and the La Follettes?

From immigrant cities?

Hardly.

And how about Dr. Townsend and his adherents, and Upton Sinclair and his Utopia?

What about the late Huey Long?

* * *

Are they of immigrant stock, and has their support been from immigrant groups? Obviously not; and yet theirs are the policies which have actually influenced the trend of present legislation, and have forced the hands of politicians in matters of social and political change, more definitely than the whole immigrant populace of New York has ever pushed New York politics, either to the right or to the left.

From what stock are the two Roosevelts, the two recent Presidents most ready to disregard precedent and most addicted to change? Early American, of course, as everybody knows.

And in this connection another interesting fact emerges. Neither of these men put over any particularly radical ideas while Governor of New York. Why not? Because New York never was and is not now easily swayed toward the new and untried. Both men waited until they had back of them the votes of those states which had a long record of being both American and adventurous.

According to votes, New York's million and a half to two million Jews are far more conservative than radical. In the last election, with a choice of three Jewish candidates for Governor—Solomen, Moses and Lehman—their vote went largely for the most conservative of the three, Governor Lehman.

Postmaster General Farley, with his great immigrant backing, in spite of association with the New Deal, can hardly be called a radical or a progressive. He has been too interested in political measures to be a student of forms of society.

What strength he has been able to bring from New York to Roosevelt has been largely "in spite of," rather than "because of," the new-deal social program.

It has been a triumph of old-fashioned boss control.

In city governments the same fact emerges. The municipalities most American in population have on the whole come farthest along the road of social legislation. They have been readiest to change the traditional ways of conducting American cities. Of course, Cincinnati has a large immigrant group, but its city managership has been dependent largely on "early American" support, including members of the Taft family.

In the greatest American cities such as Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, the deciding influences seem to be not the enormous immigrant populations, but wealth; and wealth is always conservative.

Another curious facet of the situation was brought to my attention by Mr. Howard P. Jones, director of the National Municipal League. He pointed out that Americans, in the face of immigrant-inspired political agitation, become frightened and tend to grow conservative, while in the more exclusively American communities, left to their own resources, they are anything but conservative, and forge ahead toward modern social remedies entirely unthought of by the "Founding Fathers."

Doesn't this apply to Henry Wallace, our Secretary of Agriculture, and his AAA?

Mark Sullivan, in the New York Herald Tribune recently, stated that "the AAA is not just a form of farm relief, but the charter and mechanism of a new order of society."

* * *

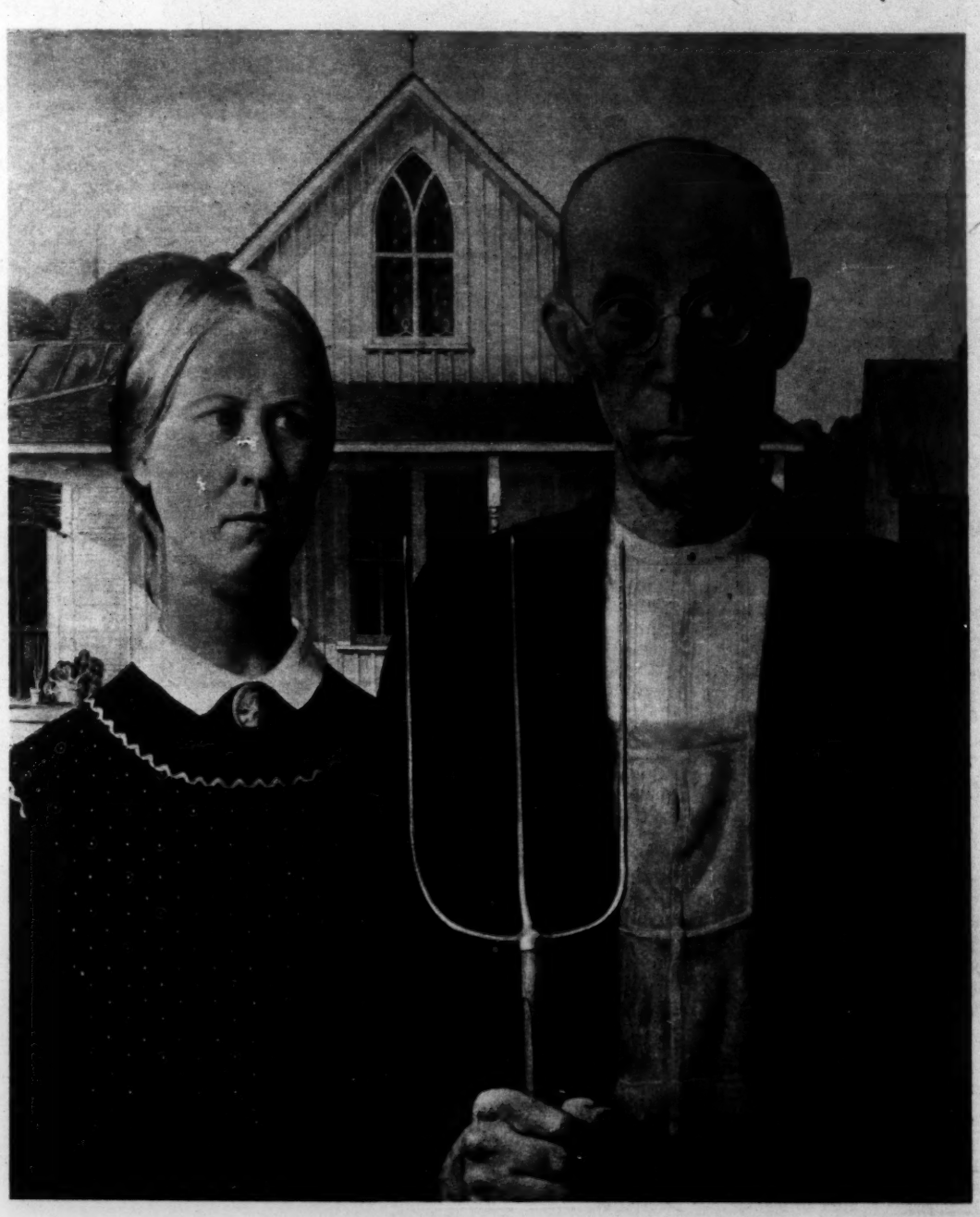
"The issue in the campaign next year," Mr. Sullivan goes on, "is if America should keep its traditional form of society or should adopt what Mr. Roosevelt calls the New Order—the New Order which, if adopted, will be a variation of the experimentation now under way in Europe, containing the common characteristics of it. If in the next year's campaign no party opposes the New Order, naturally the New Order will come into being."

And where is the support of this AAA? Isn't it from the practically all-American farmer?

Whether we approve or disapprove of such change, the practical fact seems to remain that the effective impetus behind it comes very largely from home-bred sources.

In the present Administration, examination of any record vote brings this data into evidence and these native American "share-the-wealth" schemes and blueprints for a planned economy have undeniably pushed the Administration toward social legislation of the new type far more than any Socialist and Communist propaganda with no votes behind it.

We are forced to the conclusion that the American pioneer spirit is still very much alive; that Americans of the old stock who pushed out from New England, now that there are no further frontiers to explore, are pioneering politically in their continuing search for a better way of living. And so far, whatever the future may hold, the results of the popular opinion with votes behind it, which is pushing us toward new political and economic experiments, is coming not from Irish Boston, or Dutch Philadelphia, not from polyglot Chicago, nor polyglot New York, nor even from cosmopolitan San Francisco. It is coming from the most American communities.



"American Gothic" by Grant Wood

ARE THEY RADICAL THINKERS?

It Is the Rock-Ribbed Americans, Especially in Rural Areas, Who Force Changes Upon the Country, and Not Alien Agitators, Says the Author of This Article.

Ideals for the Farmer

That Is What the National Grange Has Been Applying to Rural Problems in the United States Since 1867, and Although Conditions Have Changed the Fundamentals Remain the Same

By Louis J. Taber
Master of the National Grange

LOUIS J. TABER — Harris & Ewing
Master, the National Grange.

THERE IS NO MORE imposing sight than a giant California redwood lifting its head hundreds of feet into the air and standing as the oldest living thing in the world. This picture of permanency and stability would seem to guarantee an almost endless future; yet the life of one of these monarchs of the forest is dependent upon fertile soil, sound root growth, and favorable climatic conditions.

Organizations and nations are like these giants of the forest. They must grow out of the past and have their roots firmly planted in the life, needs and conditions of the present and the future. The soil from which springs a massive tree may change little over the years, because nature can maintain a proper balance in fertility, humus, mineral elements and general soil conditions; but not so with an organization. Human nature does not change with rapidity, but conditions of life can be almost revolutionized in a generation.

The farmer has been basic to every civilization of the past because food, clothing and shelter are changeless needs of mankind. There are places in the world where these simple requirements are the same as they were thousands of years ago. We in America have seen, in a lifetime, a complete transformation in the food, clothing and shelter habits of our people. So, an organization to live must grow out of the conditions of the past and present and yet meet the problems and changes of the future.

* * *

One organization working to keep abreast of changing times is the National Grange, formed in 1867 as an association of farmers. It had its origin in 1866, when as a representative of the Department of Agriculture, Oliver H. Kelly was sent into the southern states to report on agricultural conditions and the means by which they might be improved. He found that the farmers there were in a sad condition. He believed that the first and most important step for their improvement was organization for self-defense. So, in December of 1867, with six others, he formed the National Grange of the Patrons of Industry. Only farmers and their women folk were admitted to membership and office.

During its first four years the National Grange grew slowly, but by 1874 membership had increased to 500,000 and a year later to 1,500,000 throughout the United States, although with its greatest strength in the South and West. The rules of the organization forbade it taking any part in politics, but its members began to work, nevertheless, for a reduction in railroad rates, against shipping discriminations, against trusts, and ultimately formed the backbone of the so-called Greenback Party working against hard money in the years from 1874 to 1876.

* * *

The mass votes represented by the organization made it an important factor in national politics, and a group to be considered. The result of this situation was, among other things, the inclusion of a Department of Agriculture representative in the President's Cabinet, the establishment of agricultural experiment stations and of the Interstate Commerce Bureau, and the organization itself was able to encourage the formation of farmers' co-operative societies.

The foundation out of which the grange of the present and the future has grown and must grow has changed tremendously since 1867 in its superficial relationships, yet many of the fundamentals are the same. For example, cheaper transportation cost once meant better canals, deepening of rivers and development of railroads. Today, the problems of waterways and railways are little more important to the farmer than are highways and airways. It is the ability of an organization to adjust itself to such changing conditions that determines its future, and yet an organization, to live, must also have changeless and fixed ideals on the fundamentals of human living.

The Grange has met this test most admirably, in that its patriotic, moral and spiritual idealism remain the same, while, at the same time, it meets the demands of the changing circumstances of modern life. The series of articles in The Christian Science Monitor, every Wednesday from Oct. 30 to Dec. 4, pointed out how our "Declaration of Purposes" was stated in such fundamental terms that it fits the problems of organized agriculture, as well today as generations ago, and it will fit the problems of the future as well. The farmer asks no special favors, but he does demand the right to enjoy equivalent opportunities, privileges and pleasures with those in other walks of life. In meeting these great basic needs, the grange has rendered its greatest service to the open country.

A great statesman has recently stated that no one could predict what the future has in store, yet I make bold to assert that the grange of the future will grow out of the traditions, the experience of the past and the present, because the American farm home of the future will center around the same virtues and ideals that have marked it for three centuries. The farm home will remain a family partnership. There will be changes in the application of this partnership, but its fundamental essentials will remain. Father, mother and the children in the home will retain their interest and co-operation in making their family unit a success.

* * *

The modern rural woman will not work in the fields or in the home in the same manner as her mother and grandmother, but in the success of this home she will fill the same place. Instead of making candles and running the spinning wheel, to provide for her home, she will use modern methods in meeting the test. Instead of physical labor, out of doors, there will be mental labor in the study of marketing, co-operation, organization and better financial practices to make the family unit self-sustaining.

Education and scientific research will be the essentials in successful farming in the future. Brain power will be more important than horsepower. Organization co-operation will have a new meaning to the tiller of the soil. The grange will oppose all tendencies toward collectivism or Communism in rural life, yet will build the machinery to enable the 6,500,000 farm families in the open country to own their own farms, to operate them as independent production units, and at the same time, through organization and co-operation, will enable rural people to hold their own in the face of standardized business methods, mass production, chain distribution, and the modern corporate unit in business.

The material and economic problems of the farmer today are of great importance, but they will loom larger in the years ahead. Farm people must be able to maintain a standard of living comparable with those in other walks of life. They must be able to pay their debts and taxes, and provide for their needs just the same as any other group. The Grange of the future will render its greatest service along moral, patriotic and spiritual lines, rather than in the field of economic activity. Just as man cannot live by bread alone, so a rural civilization that is worth while cannot be built entirely on the material things of life. By keeping step with the progress in commercial, financial and industrial life, by helping to lead in the field of improved agricultural development, and by preserving the fine idealism of its ritualism, and its program, the Grange of the future will render its greatest service.

The recent annual session of the National Grange at Sacramento, California, proved the ability of all its delegates, coming from 35 states, to unite on a common program, in spite of conflict of personal interest, and gave encouragement to believe that this old and stable farm fraternity will continue for generations to be of value in developing and maintaining on American soil a rural civilization that will add to the happiness, wealth and welfare of the open country.

The matters which are of concern to the farm community are as numerous as the matters which concern the country as a whole, and to those matters the National Grange and each individual farmer, to say nothing of other persons, must give close attention. Some of those matters which are of special concern to the farmer I discussed in my address before the Sacramento session in November, and I repeat now what I said then.

A truly national organization must take a national viewpoint on all problems. We cover every section of the nation. There is not a farm commodity or a rural problem that must not be faced by members of our fraternity: therefore, the Grange dares not take a narrow, partisan, or sectional viewpoint on any problem confronting rural life.

* * *

No group of people in all the world are blessed with as much property or better natural resources than those of our own country. We have some who would confiscate all wealth and redistribute it. We have others who would take all income over a certain sum and divide it among all citizens. We have others with florid schemes of taxation and distribution. The trouble with each group is that their arithmetic is faulty. The Grange believes that there is a solution to this question, and that there can be a broader distribution of wealth in our nation in accordance with our Constitution and our ideals. The solution to this problem requires five attainable steps:

(1) Restore and maintain good prices for the farmer;
(2) Shorter hours and fair wages for labor;
(3) Honest profits for legitimate business;
(4) Taxation based on ability to pay and benefits received;
(5) Use the power of co-operation and collective bargaining to protect the weak.

This will share our wealth and maintain and increase it at the same time. This is constructive and not destructive.

The first step is to give a sense of security to everyone, and the American way to do that is by a form of organization sufficient to enable the individual to hold his place in society. The second is the development of strong and virile communities. The third requires that local, state and federal governments do for the individual only what he cannot accomplish for himself. Fourth, we must provide a legislative, economic and social program that will have in mind the welfare of every citizen in the nation.

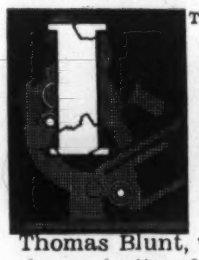
The agricultural problem is, after all, not one question, but as many questions and problems as there are products produced on the farms of America. There is no industry in our land as complex as agriculture, with its millions of units, independent in ownership, management, production and marketing. The solution of the farm problem requires that the interests of all be considered.

It is the long-time and permanent program for rural welfare that is of greatest importance. This program must include the maintenance of a fair and stable price structure, better marketing methods, a sound land policy, a fair tariff for agriculture, a sound rural credit system, fair interest rates, reduced transportation costs, and light-

(Continued on page 14)

WISDOM *in* CRITICISM

By Mabel S. Thomson



IT IS INTERESTING to find that two writers separated by such widely differing states of mind as that of the seventeenth century and the twentieth should yet agree that the genuine critical spirit seems to be in abeyance. It is true that their method of approach to the subject is from entirely opposite points of view. Sir Thomas Blunt, writing in 1692, deplores the fact that the majority of readers give themselves mental indigestion because they read indiscriminately, without taking time to meditate upon, or to assimilate what they read. Miss Rebecca West, on the other hand, writing only last year, maintains that the bulk of the leisured classes not only do not meditate, but do not even read at all. The result in both cases is the same. The art of criticism, that "adventure among masterpieces," as Anatole France has well called it, is apparently practiced only by a select few, and the majority loses thereby one of the greatest pleasures of study and observation.

The immediate result in the present day, of this lapse, seems to be that professional criticism has narrowed its scope. Instead of being devoted to "seeing the object as in itself it really is," as a well-known writer has expressed it—that is, embracing the subject as well as the expression of the subject—the modern critic devotes himself solely to the dissection of the art of the expression.

For instance, a recent writer on this point states explicitly that criticism has nothing to do with the morality of the subject criticized, and that "no modern critic of authority tests literature by the standards of ethics." It is merely the method or the manner that is brought under the critical microscope. This particular development may well be a natural outcome of the fact that French criticism, which still holds its own as past master in this art, owes its origin to the action of Cardinal Richelieu, who in formalizing the informal meetings of French men of letters into L'Académie Française, narrowed the scope of the critical faculty by the imposition of strict rules and regulations for its functions.

* * *

English criticism seems always to have followed a wider course. Matthew Arnold, for instance—still a name of weight among critics—considers a period of active criticism in all departments of thought to be the precursor of a period of great creative activity. His touchstone of true criticism is that it is obedience to the instinct prompting it "to know the best that is known and thought in the world," and further, that it is a free play of the mind on all subjects that it touches, and among those subjects he specifies religion and morals, science and politics, as well as literature.

This certainly seems to bring some measure of true criticism within the scope of any intelligent student of human affairs, and would immeasurably increase the interest of all observation and reading. Not only so, but it would seem to be in line with the methods of a critic of great repute, for did not St. Paul say, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." Milton in the Areopagitica, that great plea for liberty of thought, has a striking phrase which may well be applied to this point. "The light which we have gained was given us not to be ever staring on, but by it to discover onward things more remote from our knowledge," and, further, he speaks of this same liberty as "The nurse of all great wits."

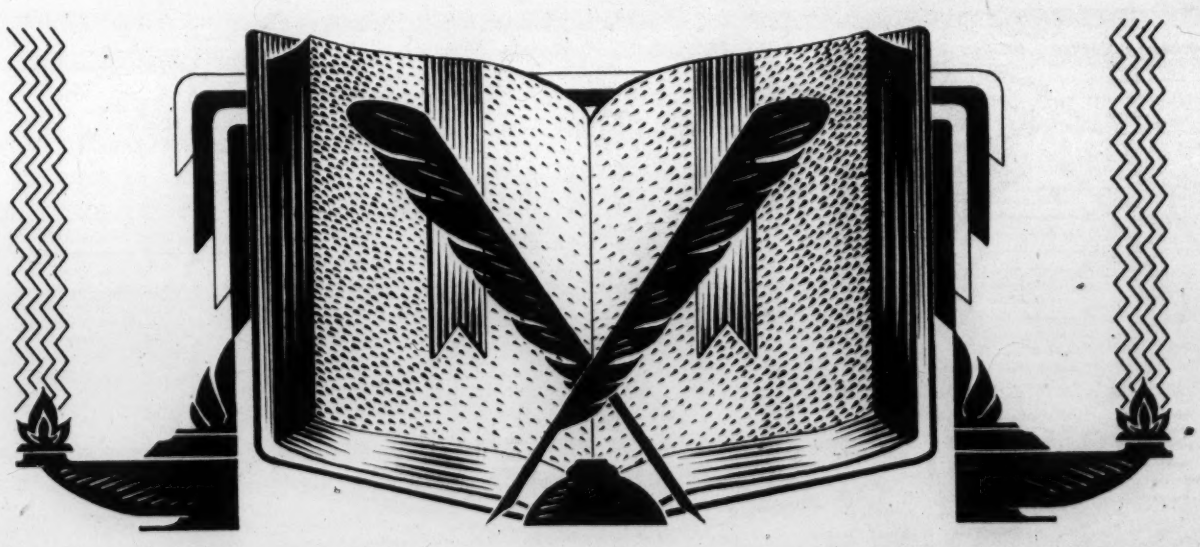
After all, do not all human activities live and progress by virtue of criticism, the search after the right values of whatever is presented to the consideration? It may be passionate and partisan as in politics and religion, or contemplative as in literature, or academic as in art, but that which evokes no criticism seems to be devoid of activity. It is unfortunate that the scope of the word has been narrowed by mistaken usage to convey to the majority merely the habit of fault finding; at least that appears to be true of the English-speaking people.

* * *

It is possible that the high standard of criticism set for the French by L'Académie Française may have preserved a more just appreciation of the faculty among French people, but whether French or English, the fact is that most people prefer to have their opinions made up for them rather than think them out for themselves.

It would be interesting to see what would be the effect on the adolescent of the present generation if, more generally, in their college curriculum some study of the art of criticism was included, as indeed it is to an extent in certain schools. Would it, for instance, tend to counteract the restlessness of the present age, and its intense desire for speed and constant movement? Or might it, on the other hand, have the effect of damping the enthusiasm of youth, one of whose greatest charms is the tendency to see a swan in every goose that claims attention at the moment? Lowell has said that, "A wise skepticism is the first attribute of good criticism," and skeptical youth is certainly too apt to see and to exaggerate the weak points and to overlook the good.

A consideration of this and kindred points always seems to revert to one basic fact, which is that if one has a fixed principle as the foundation of thought and judgment, a just appreciation of values tends to form itself naturally. This appreciation, in spite of what modern critics may say, certainly embraces the ethical as well as the artistic aspects of the subject. Skepticism is a negative, disheartening quality, whereas a wise and just criticism should always be positive, broad in its views, large in its outlook, and moderate in its condemnation. To cultivate such a critical sense would immediately enhance the pleasure and profit of all mental activities in whatever direction they are exercised, and provide that most essential quality of all education—a tempered discipline.



SNOW SCENE, BY GANSO

Art in the Market Place

By A. Washington Pezet

FOR TOO MANY YEARS the average man regarded art as a luxury beyond his reach. It was something which he might gaze upon briefly, if ever he felt moved to take time from the hurly-burly of his workaday life to walk, hat in hand, in awesome quiet between rows of pictures in a museum. It was something that rich men collected and for which the papers told him they paid fabulous prices. Something quite beyond him to possess or even to understand and appreciate.

For more than 150 years art in America was esoteric, apart from the deep and swift moving currents of our national life, relegated to the limbo of the unwanted. Art, in the graphic *argot* of the average man was "highbrow." And as such it did not and could not vitally concern him.

During a century and a half the American artist, whenever he appeared, was a biological sport, misunderstood and unappreciated by the members of his own immediate family, ignored by his community. Fathers, whose sons showed an inclination to become painters, deplored the choice of such an "effeminate" career, an ironic point of view when we consider that almost down to the present day art has been an exclusively masculine occupation.

* * *

Winslow Homer during his most productive years was a recluse. Wyant struggled all his life against abject poverty. Others, like Robert Fulton and Samuel F. B. Morse, gave up painting and are known and honored today because they turned their genius to invention. Still others, like Whistler and Sargent, escaped from the cruel indifference of their native land, and found fame and fortune in voluntary exile in Europe.

When, after the Civil War, the mushroom plutocracy born of the Industrial Revolution began to collect art *con furore* it was the dead art of the Old World and not the living art of their own country upon which they unleashed their golden flood. Our museums likewise bought "old masters," not the product of living American artists. By a perverse sort of reasoning, poverty came to be regarded not only as the normal lot of the artist but in some mystical way as beneficial to him. It was a sort of "trial by fire." If the poor wretch survived it, or expiring, left a lot of canvases behind him, then very likely he was a good artist. But he had to expire to prove it. And so we find the records crammed with instances of men hardly able to sell a picture in their lives, leaving work that subsequently sold for as high as $50,000 each.

* * *

Almost down to the World War it was absolutely necessary for an American artist to be trained in Europe, preferably in Paris, and to receive the accolade of European recognition before even the critics and dealers in America would deign to take him seriously. And the more he looked, acted, and painted like a European, the better he was liked.

It needs no social philosopher to tell us that all this is something very much of the past. Today every one senses that we are in the throes of a momentous change in public attitude toward art and the artist. Art has arrived as an item of significance and importance in our national life.

Recently in New York City, thousands of persons jammed the street outside the Museum of Modern Art in an attempt to pay twenty-five cents and get into the already overcrowded gallery. This was to see the works of Van Gogh, neglected in his lifetime, to be sure. But even a dead artist could not have attracted such crowds twenty, fifteen, and even ten years ago. Exhibitions of contemporary American works are well patronized, not only in New York, Boston and other major cities, but in the smaller cities. Towns and villages demand a chance to see works of art. There are associations devoted to art in more than four hundred cities and towns of the United States. There are innumerable print clubs, by means of which individual artists working in the graphic media obtain the financial support to devote themselves to the production of etchings, woodcuts or lithographs.

* * *

Every important newspaper has its art department with its art page, presided over by a competent critic. And these art departments share space in our important dailies with sport, the theater, literature, finance, and science. Thus, art is recognized as one of the major activities of our national life. The radio, too, devotes time on its programs to art. Several of the larger stations maintain art reviewers of the air, and many more provide educational talks on art from time to time.

Today the majority of American artists are wholly American in training. No artist any longer considers it necessary to be "finished" in Paris. And no American critic any longer demands it of him. There are better than perfunctory art courses in every college worthy of the name, and even in many high schools. Art schools such as the Art Students' League of New York take rank with the best in the world. And every major American city has at least one really adequate institution where the aspirant may receive his fundamental training.

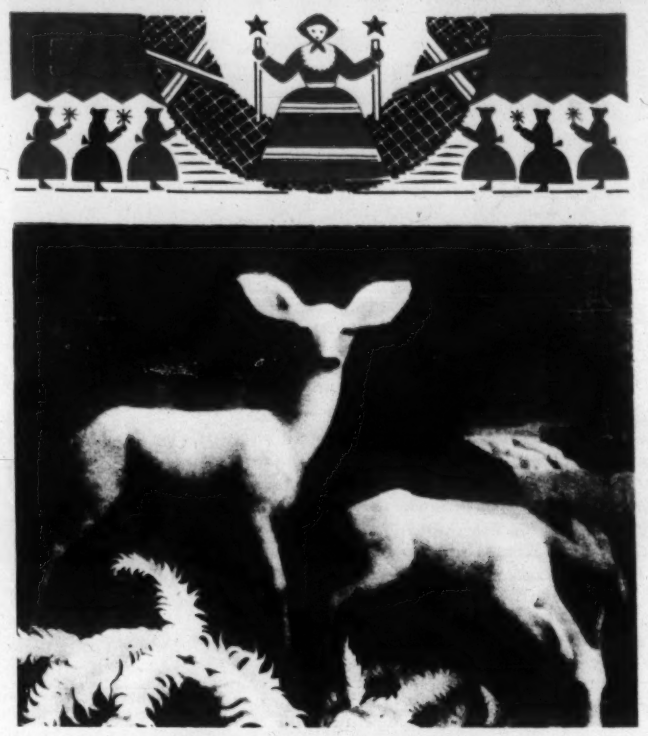
* * *

The Government of the United States has "discovered" art. Through the Public Works of Art Project it assembled the works of over 3000 American workers in the field of art. The showing, whatever its merits as art, was truly national in character. For the American artist has discovered America, he has climbed upon the "See America First" band wagon; the vast majority of our artists, great and little, are devoting their talents to depicting the American scene in a wholly American way. Thus, American art takes place beside our literature and drama as an interpretation of American life—it becomes a part of the significant record of our times.

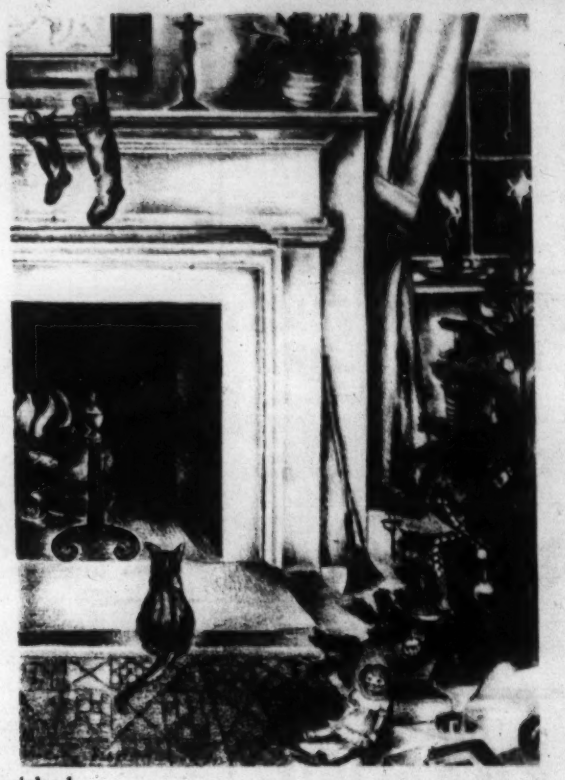
The art of mural decoration is likewise enjoying a tremendous revival. From the Dartmouth murals of José Orozco, down to the murals in the post office in Spodunk, once bare walls begin to glow with living art. The division of sculpture and painting of the Treasury Department is holding regional contests in every part of the country and as a result of them assigning artists to decorate and embellish the walls of

CHILD AND LAMB, BY ROCKWELL KENT

FRUITS OF LABOR, BY DIEGO RIVERA

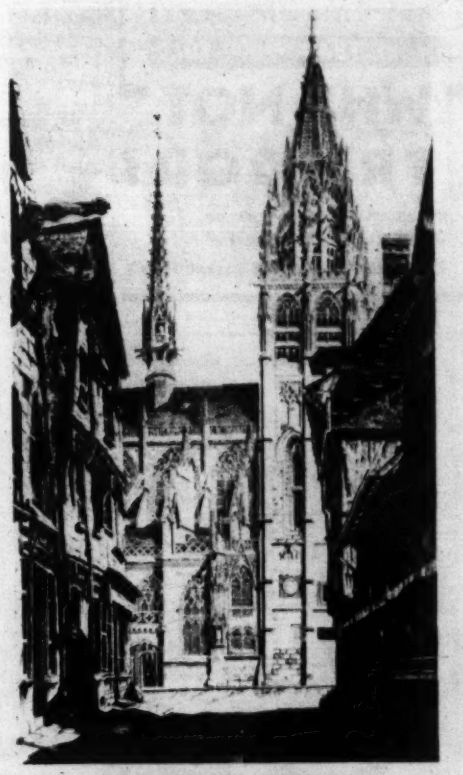


FOREST FOLK, BY CONRAD BUFF



CHRISTMAS NIGHT, BY VICTORIA HUTSON

VISITOR, BY AGNES TAIT



SUNLIGHT ON STONE, BY JOHN TAYLOR ARMS

isolation from Europe which the war brought about in politics and economics affected the artist.

The depression made another declaration of independence inevitable—independence from the uncertain patronage of the rich. When the timorous rich curtailed their purchases and endowments of art, the artist discovered the forgotten man—for was he not, himself, one of the number? At last he began to look for support not to the millions of the rich but to the dimes and dollars of others like himself. In the words of a western editorial writer, "the artist climbed down from Olympus." Is it not possible that the only reason he had ever dwelt upon Olympus was due to the inhospitality of the populous valley below? Mingling with the crowd, a mutual discovery took place. This is perhaps the most important phase of the arrival of American art.

* * *

Perhaps the most significant of all the many evidences of a change in mutual attitude of public and artist was the formation last April of the American Artists Group. "Here is an organization of 38 artists," writes Thomas Craven, author of "Men of Art," "bound together for no other purpose than to bring American art before the public in an intelligent and nonpolitical fashion. Numbered in the group are many of our most distinguished painters. . . ."

The purpose of the American Artists Group, as set forth by themselves, is to popularize art by making it better known to the public. They have gone about this business with singular awareness of the present situation of art in America. They have gone about it in a most practical way.

Many people could be lured to an appreciation of art, could they but have contact with it thrust upon them. Many have never felt an impulse to visit a museum. But all such people habitually make use of department stores to satisfy their wants. So the American Artists Group has taken art directly to the general public by exhibiting not in the museums and galleries but in department stores. They have assembled four traveling exhibitions of original graphic works which are at the moment on a nationwide tour of the country, showing in leading department stores in more than 50 cities of the United States. And it is interesting and significant to report that many etchings, woodcuts and lithographs have been sold to persons who never purchased a print before.

* * *

Every year millions of persons exchange greetings at Christmas by means of Christmas cards. This custom originated in England in 1846 and spread to America by 1875. As we all know, it has grown to enormous proportions. At first Christmas cards were genuine works of art. The first Christmas card was designed for Sir Henry Cole of London by J. C. Honseley, a reputable artist of his day, a member of the Royal Academy. In America the first cards, produced by Louis Prang of Roxbury, Massachusetts, were designed by such outstanding artists as Thomas Moran and J. Alden Weir.

Inevitably as the industry grew, through mass production methods, the artistic merit of the cards declined. The Christmas card thus offered for the American Artists Group an amazingly practical and simple vehicle for the dissemination of the knowledge and enjoyment of art among the general public. The group has created more than 100 different cards, each a reproduction of an original etching, woodcut or lithograph. Their existence opens up new vistas of contact between artist and public. A million such cards distributed means 1,000,000 Americans brought face to face, in intimate fashion, with the living art of their country.

The significance of such a venture cannot be exaggerated. It heralds the dawn of a new day when the art of America will belong to the American people as a whole.

It signifies that American art has arrived. That it is about to become part of the warp and woof of our national life. American art has its roots firmly planted in the rich soil of America. It stands ready to grow, and to bear fruit.

THE SEVEN PICTURES ON THESE PAGES ARE REPRODUCTIONS OF CHRISTMAS CARDS PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN ARTISTS GROUP

public buildings where average men habitually congregate. In this fashion art becomes part and parcel of our daily lives.

And finally the opprobrious term "highbrow" has been largely dropped from our vocabulary. The dispensers and advertisers of gadgets who seek to beguile our nickels, dimes and dollars, ballyhoo their wares as being "artistic," realizing with commercial acumen that the merit of art is widely appreciated.

To be sure, the man on the street is not yet as familiar with the names of our significant artists as he is with those of our literati; but already he evinces a desire to know which cannot but lead in time to his acquiring such knowledge.

What, we may ask, has wrought this revolutionary change in our public attitude toward art?

The writer believes that the causes are to be found in changes in our national life brought about by two unparalleled disasters—the World War and the depression.

The first calamity kept the American artist and the American art student at home. It gave a tremendous impetus to the native art schools. And in the revulsion against things European, in the wave of intense nationalism that swept America as an aftermath of war, it opened the eyes of the American artist, as never before, to the richness and color of his native land. The same declaration of independence and

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Among the New Books

Mark Hopkins's Log

Mark Hopkins—a Biography, by J. H. Denison. New York: Scribner. $3.

WHEN JAMES A. GARFIELD voiced his definition of the ideal university as a log with Mark Hopkins on one end and himself on the other, he gave educationists something to think about. They have been thinking about it ever since, and wanting to know more than they were able to find out. For there seems to have been but slight attempt to delineate the man and his methods. Now comes J. H. Denison, with memories of Mark Hopkins himself and the traditions at Williams College to start with. He has written a book that will tell a lot to those who really want to know.

Those of us who have survived the epoch of diploma mills, of mechanized learning, of mass production of knowledge, will profit by harking back with Mr. Denison to Williams College (chartered by Massachusetts in 1793) and its very difficult first days.

* * *

All honor to the pioneers in education of America! They must indeed have had the impulsion of some divine afflatus to have gone so far—on so little. Mark Hopkins and his log, for instance. But that log has carried him along the current of recognition to the Hall of Fame where his bust looks down today; and his name is starred among the great.

As to any special theories about teaching, his biographer thinks he didn't have any. He just succeeded in making young men think. Is there anything more important? Perhaps the answer is "Yes—to make them think right." That seems to have been the rest of what Mark Hopkins did through his long life as teacher and president at Williams College, as famed lecturer on ethics and religion, as ardent promoter of foreign missions. Much that is purely incidental to the biography is helpful to understanding the subject: that remarkable brother, Al, whose career ran parallel with Mark's and in the same profession; the flashing bits about Brother Harry; the shining loveliness that was his mother; and the sweet, brave strength that was the father—and many, many other fine folk who contributed each his part to the greatness that was Mark Hopkins.

* * *

We are assured that this great teacher never tried to pump his ideas into others, but always to draw their ideas out. He sought to train them to think—and each in his own way—but always with the ultimate objective of getting at the truth of things. As a religionist he dared to maintain in a rather hide-bound age that "nothing is right unless there is a reason for it or unless it can be shown to bring ultimate happiness to all." It was his stalwart doctrine that "the supreme good is the highest form of happiness and is found in right relationship to God and man." He insisted that Christianity was worthy to survive because it was "fittest." And he preached the love of God, ever and always. His best known book was entitled "The Law of Love and Love as Law," based on lectures at Lowell Institute in Boston in 1868. E. B. H.

The Child is Father

If This Be I, by Margaret Deland. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.

MARGARET DELAND has long been one of the shining members of that small, select group of American authors who can lay claim to the attribute of genuine artistry in their work. Her newest offering is a delectable account of her childhood in a small western Pennsylvania community, during the sixties. He was inspired, by the sight of a photograph of "Maggie" at 6, to a startled exclamation like the old woman in the nursery rhyme: "Lauk o' mercy, can this be I?" A profusion of memories came welling up in her thought as she pondered the adventures of that extraordinary Maggie, and she felt herself compelled to narrate them. Mrs. Deland is never sentimental, as she views Maggie through the eyes of Margaret, but she is sympathetic and affectionate in her regard. The result is a pleasing and entertaining study of a precocious youngster of whom anyone might gladly wish to say, "There . . . go I." Margaret Deland, though startled by some of her amazing recollections, is nevertheless very fond of the tumultuous Maggie.

* * *

She portrays Maggie in terms of the child's gradually enlarging concept of ideas, motives and acts; she refrains from the customary banal synthesis of isolated events. Thus, we see Maggie gaining her first conceptions of Law, Justice, Compassion; of Honor, Death, Virtue; of Fear, Gossip, Savagery; along with similar introductions to other problems in the complicated business of living. Maggie's unflagging gusto and fertile imagination made her more sharply aware of the varied and perturbing aspects which human life includes; an awareness which often does not arise until maturity. The indefatigable Maggie learned her lessons early.

* * *

Through all this interesting, often perplexing, period of growth, one concept increasingly occupied Maggie's attention. It was nature. When she saw the sky at night, or watched a moth settle on a primrose, making it sway and bend; or when she saw the hills rolling away to the horizon, Maggie was conscious of awe and love and other inexplicable emotions which nothing else had ever aroused in her. The greatest thing she bequeathed to Margaret was this love of nature. In return, Margaret makes this tribute to Maggie one of the most entertaining autobiographies of recent years; her clear prose is as skillful as ever, her humor and wisdom as undiminished. Little Maggie should live a long time.

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A Dove-tailed Biography of Three Poets

The Romantic Rebels, by Frances Winwar. Boston: Little, Brown.

IT TAKES COURAGE of a sort to undertake to burst into hitherto uncharted seas of scholarship; and courage—or audacity—of another sort to attempt to chart anew seas over which a thousand scholars have already sailed. Of the latter kind Miss Winwar possesses abundant measure. In reviewing her book on the Pre-Raphaelites and their circle in these columns last year we had occasion to remark that there was not a familiar anecdote about that picturesque and much-bewritten group of people that did not reappear in her pages.

FRANCES WINWAR

The same remark holds true of her new book on Byron, Shelley and Keats. There is scarcely a well-worn tale, scarcely a characterization, about the Young Romantics and their circle that does not make its appearance here. Miss Winwar, moreover, visualizes their circle as a very wide one, so that Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge (and Pantisocracy make a brief entry; and George IV (duly characterized as "the Fat Adonis") is there; and Leigh Hunt in prison ("the Wit in the Dungeon"); and Lockhart and the Blackwood's set cruelly blackguarding Keats; and William Godwin's curious household; and the exiles at Pisa; and the last scenes on the shore near Viareggio and in the house by the Piazza di Spagna and at Missolonghi.

The horizon is even wider: there are glimpses of the Grand Army in retreat from Moscow and of the Congress of Vienna and of the entertainment of the Allied sovereigns in London and of much else. We are moved once more to exclaim, as we exclaimed when we reviewed "Poor Splendid Wings." "All, all are here, the old familiar faces!" Anyone familiar with the biographies of some of the best-known figures in English literature will recognize old favorites on every page. Yes; it takes courage to compile a book of this sort, and a total lack of inhibitions as the writer consults the biographies and memoirs and critical monographs and histories of literature in which these stories have been repeated times beyond number and time out of mind.

* * *

To which Miss Winwar's admirers may reply that her book has been written not for those who already know about Byron, Shelley and Keats, but for those who do not. It is difficult to conceive of a portion of the reading public likely to read literary biography yet ignorant of the life stories of these poets. If there is such a public, it will doubtless find pleasure in Miss Winwar's flashy and ecstatic style, a style suggestive of a second-rate old-fashioned novel. (Not, in justice to her, that Miss Winwar is guilty of that now outmoded atrocity, the "fictionized" biography; she is a conscientious assembler and interpreter of facts). But her chapters close with a melodramatic snap; and typical chapter openings show us "the eminently respectable Mr. Hogg of York not a little concerned" at the reports of his son's behavior, or Keats at "his favorite seat by the window," or "the diplomats of the Allies rearranging the map of Europe," or with the query, "Why did Harriet Shelley leave her father's house?" and so forth. Like a juggler keeping several balls in air, Miss Winwar keeps several stories on the move, breaking off one at a critical moment to preserve suspense and taking up another with a "Meanwhile so-and-so was doing such-and-such."

* * *

It is a well-worn bit of technique, but one not often applied to biography. Miss Winwar has indeed invented what might be called "dove-tailed biography." She inserts sections of Byron's life into sections of Shelley's and Shelley's into Keats's, until we do not know whether to wonder more at her ingenuity in fitting them together so deftly or at the consequent misinterpretation of the relationship of the three poets.

As a sop to the well-informed, Miss Winwar publishes a small amount of new material, occupying perhaps a dozen pages out of her 500. Her "new theory" of the circumstances of Shelley's passing does not carry conviction; and her defense of Byron in the Shelley-Hoppner scandal is that brought forward 14 years ago, in essentials, by Richard Edgcumbe. But she has turned up in the Morgan Library some interesting letters bearing upon one or another of these poets. It is a pity that she did not publish them in extenso; space for them might easily have been found by suppressing a few stale anecdotes.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

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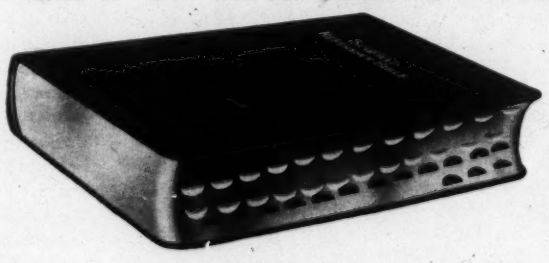

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A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Government, Economics, Sociology

Documents on International Affairs, 1934, edited by John W. Wheeler-Bennett and Stephen Heard (Oxford, $10), is the latest number of the indispensable annual issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Documents reprinted include League of Nations records of the Saar, the entry of the U. S. S. R. into the League, the entry of the United States into the International Labor Organization, the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute and the dispute between Colombia and Peru regarding Leticia; papers and speeches on disarmament and security and world economic affairs, and specific items on Europe, America and Asia.

Abyssinia and Italy (Oxford, $.75), A timely publication of the Institute of International Affairs, London, giving a historical survey of the dispute, with appendices quoting the relevant articles in the League Covenant and defining the international status of the Suez Canal.

Silver Dollars, by William P. Shea (Putnam, $1). Attempts to show, in simple language, that the gold standard aggravated the financial crisis, and that silver is playing an increasingly important role.

Washington's Appeal, by Stephen P. Andertin (Covici Friede, $1). A hymn of praise to the Farewell Address, and a plea that his precepts be followed today.

The New Imperative, by Walter Lippmann (Macmillan). Every word from the mouth of a prophet is valuable. Hence Macmillan reprints Mr. Lippmann's article "The Permanent New Deal," from the Yale Review, and his Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard on "The New Imperative," with an introduction by the author.

Travel

Tu Viens en France, by Felix de Grand'Combe (Les Presses Universitaires de France) carries on for Frenchmen the American "So You're Going" style in guidebooks. In a previous book, "Tu Viens en Angle-terre," the author undertook to help his fellow-countrymen journeying to England. Now he proffers a similar service to Englishmen (and perhaps Americans) who contemplate doing their bit to restore the French tourist trade.

Moscow Excursion, by P. L. Travers (Reynal & Hitchcock, $1.50) is a superficial and distressingly playful record of a tour in Soviet Russia. It consists of letters which "are admittedly entirely personal and were written originally for a single recipient rather than for publication." One hopes the original recipient enjoyed them.

The West Country, by R. A. J. Walling (Morrow, $3.50). A comprehensive picture of England's westernmost peninsula.

Africa Dances, by Goeffrey Gorer (Knopf, $3.50). Observations of an Englishman in West Africa Recommended by the Book of the Month Club.

Over African Jungles, by Martin Johnson (Harcourt Brace, $3.75). Martin and Osa take to the air. A record of the flight you saw in the movies.

The Voyage of the Chelyuskin, by Members of the Expedition, translated by Alec Brown (Macmillan, $3.50). Russians report exciting adventures in their search for a northeast passage for commerce.

Living High, by Alicia O'Reardon Overbeck (Appleton-Century, $3). An account of life in a Bolivian mining camp.

Firm Ground Again

Four Walls, by Laurence Whistler. London: Heinemann. 3s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $1.25.

Fieldfaring, by Stanley Snaith. (Centaur Poets.) London: Nelson. 2s. 6d.

IN THE EMOTIONAL flood which has overwhelmed Europe since the war, poets have been flying exhaustedly, seeking a firm ground of ideas and beliefs. Rebellion, bewilderment, cynicism and despair, all these cross-winds have blown technique to shreds, and our verse has hung in the field of culture like a scarecrow. It has certainly been a scare-public, for in England at least the sale of poetry has almost ceased. The new voices were so forbidding, even when they were intelligible, that the average reader at once succumbed with a sense of inferiority.

But the wind is changing. A still younger generation is rising who knows not the people who knew not Joseph. The poetry written by this generation can be understood, and it is possessed by passion and faith. The public is responding, and so are the publishers, several of whom have started new series of verse at a low price. Poets, too, who had been silent during the din, who could not give their muse to social and political satire, or turn their phrases into destructive rhythms, are now raising their voices again.

Here are examples from each kind; a young writer, and a slightly older one whose muse has gone unheeded during the fashion for obscurity. Mr. Whistler is more than a young poet of promise, because his achievement is already positive, and it places him on the map of modern poetry. It has also made him the first winner of the King's Medal, a distinction for which the Poet Laureate, John Masefield, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and Prof. I. A. Richards are responsible, as the judges.

Mr. Whistler is rich in phrase and modern cadence. He has first feasted on the Elizabethans, as his early ode on the passing of Lenin will show. But even this early poem has touches of personal phrase, promising the originality that follows; for instance, where he speaks of "No mark of joy or work, the ore of joy."

Mr. Whistler has not been afraid of work, and the resultant crushing and grinding of self has produced pure gold.

Mr. Snaith, somewhat older, has been content to sing to himself during the tempest. Now that the storm is subsiding, his still small voice can be heard, and very individual and fresh it is. If it is comparable with any, I should liken it to that of Edward Thomas. Mr. Snaith has a similar habit, derived ultimately from Robert Frost, of giving his lyrical run a laconic, flattened effect at the end, very delightful when not overindulged. Here is what I mean:

All I did was shiver away
A plump drop or two
Of rain, and a lax leaf that would
have fallen anyhow.

The saplings and the long grasses,
careless who I was
That shocked into their twilight
lives,
Bent to let me pass.

True, when I turned and peered
along
The shaken way I came,
They leaned whispering about me.
But wind could have done the
same.

Mr. Snaith's songs will probably be found in the anthologies long after many of our big-boomers, with their world-shaking and world-making, have rumbled into silence.

RICHARD CHURCH

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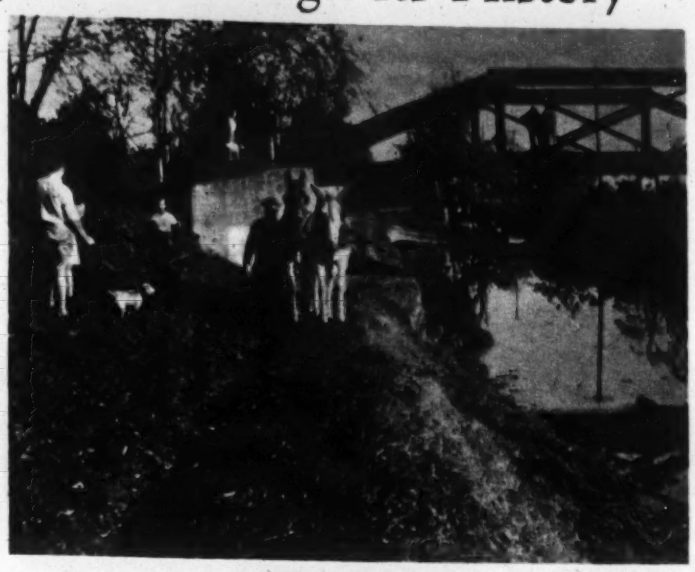
Following a Canal Through Its History

"GRANDPA," THE FRIENDLY MULE who has been hauling barges along the old Delaware Canal for nearly 30 years, may once again pull heavier loads than the picnic parties of recent years. The 40-mile stretch of the canal, made into Roosevelt Park by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on Oct. 17, 1931, has been turned back to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, its last operators.

Until the end of last October the barges, chartered by pleasure parties, continued to glide romantically up from their base at New Hope, through water gilded by falling leaves, and with clearer glimpses of the adjoining Delaware River as the foliage between thinned.

Canal barge parties had become quite an institution at artist-inhabited New Hope. During the summer, groups came from many miles away to spend leisurely hours lounging comfortably, eating or dancing on the spacious decks. The popularity of the novel about the Erie Canal, "Rome Haul," and of its stage and screen adaptations, "The Farmer Takes a Wife," has given new impetus to the movement to preserve and enjoy the canals that still remain—with their banks lined with reminders of history made beside them.



A CANAL BARGE PARTY

A Group From Rutgers College Is Aboard This Barge, Passing Up the Delaware Canal Above the Phillips' Mills Artists' Colony.

* * *

John Winters, bargemaster at New Hope, was in charge of the few barges maintained by the Commonwealth for the enjoyment of those who came to the canal park. He found it far from the strenuous job it was before the company handed over the property to the State in order to be relieved of maintenance expense. The few mules he still kept in the old stables by the locks must have noticed the difference even more.

"Grandpa" in particular enjoyed the new era. He is a mule among mules, Mr. Winter explained the other day. "We bought him at an auction in Norristown nearly 30 years ago. He had just come from somewhere out in the Middle West—and he's hardly lost his temper once since then. He's a regular pet with the barge parties. If they get off and eat their lunches on the bank, he'll step up quietly and try to nibble at a sandwich in someone's hand, even."

Mr. Winters himself came down to New Hope as a boy from Mauch Chunk not long before "Grandpa" put in an appearance. He enjoyed the four years of comparative leisure, while the canal was dreaming of its past and sharing its dreams with the appreciative visitors.

Originally, he says, his mules hauled barges of coal for 105 miles along this and the Delaware and Raritan Canal on the route from Mauch Chunk to New York. They made 32 round trips each year, working 18 hours a day. "Horses could never stand that," says Mr. Winters, "but our mules thrived under it—look at 'Grandpa' after 30 years!"

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania decided to turn the canal back to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company when a "joker" was found in the act under which the company relinquished the 40-mile section to the State for park use, and retained a 10-mile section at each end. This joker clause, it was discovered, provided that, beginning in July, 1936, the State would have to pay the company $6000 a year for water to fill the canal, in spite of the fact that some of this water is said by state officials to be sold by the company to communities and plants along the banks, and the company also has a profitable income from the two 10-mile ends. The water originates in the Lehigh and Delaware rivers.

Faced with the maintenance of a parkway running along the banks, and of the canal itself, a total estimated cost of $25,000 a year in addition to the $6000 water charge, the State ordered the company to take repossession.

* * *

The Delaware Canal has had a varied history. After being constructed by the Commonwealth it was sold to the Sunbury-Erie Railway Company, which later handed it over to the Delaware Division Company, a subsidiary of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. For many years it carried a heavy and profitable traffic along its whole 60-mile length, from Easton to Bristol, Pennsylvania, parallel to the Delaware River.

After the State's acceptance of the picturesque middle 40 miles of the canal property, as a park, it added to it the Ralph Stover Tract of 37 acres in the Tohickon Valley, near Point Pleasant. This was the gift of the Misses Florence M. and Clara L. Troemmer. It contains an old mill and miller's house, which have been restored. Facilities for picnickers were provided, too.

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. . Farmers

(Continued from Page 6)

ening tax burdens. This long-time program will fail unless there is maintained an honest dollar, reasonably constant in purchasing and debt-paying power. The opening of foreign markets, and the utilization of the debenture principle to equalize tariff inequalities, will also be essential.

* * *

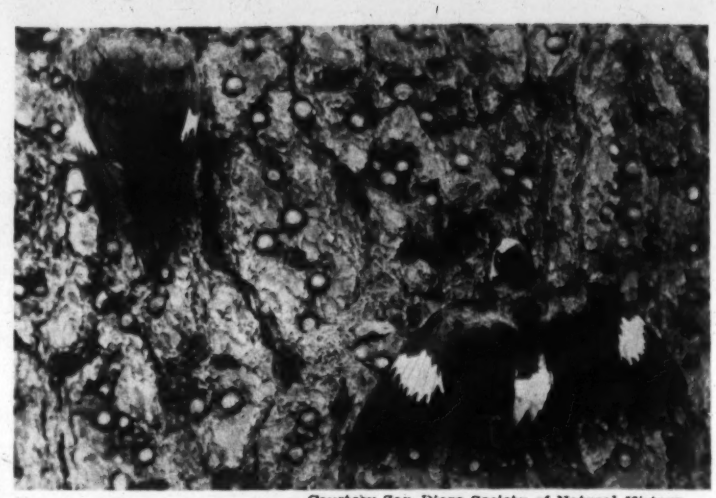
We must develop new industrial uses, also, for farm products. There is an opportunity for employing literally millions of acres of farm land through the development of new crops not now grown, and through the utilization of many commodities such as the soybean, the artichoke, slash pine, etc., in the fields of commerce and industry.

When we approach a permanent program for agriculture, we must not look for a panacea, a cure-all, or a magic wand; but we must have patience to build a sound, long-range and constructive program, even though years are required for its attainment.

* * *

The Grange should strike a firm note that the farm problem be not involved in partisan politics. Our problems are economic and not political. Whenever farm questions become a football of politics, progress stops.

Any permanent agricultural policy must be built on the foundation of organization, education and teamwork. It will require the assistance of all groups. No one organization, or no one type of farm activity, is sufficient to determine policies fundamental to the open country.



Courtesy San Diego Society of Natural History

THE CARPENTER AT WORK

The California Woodpecker Bores Holes in Trees and Telephone Poles, and There He Stores His Acorns, as Shown.

The "Carpenter Bird"

THERE IS A WOODPECKER that is a carpenter. He does not build skyscrapers, or even tenement houses. He is up to date in that he is a specialist, and does only one kind of job! This he does to perfection, and it consists of making holes in trees, or telephone poles, in which to store acorns for his winter's supply of food. He is unique in this work, since few, if any, birds make any effort to provide for the future by storing food.

This California woodpecker, found only in the West, is a cousin of the red-headed of the East. He is a master workman, for he uses no measure or square. His eye is his only guide, and a most true one it is.

Grasping the tree with his four strong claws, using his tail, which has the shafts of the feathers sticking sharply down, he leans back and with his strong bill chisels out a hole. When it is the right size, he flies to the nearest oak tree and picks himself an acorn. This he holds by the big end and, when he reaches the tree where he has been doing his carpenter work, he again props himself against the trunk, and hammers his nut into the hole. So good a job does he do that a person with a sharp knife can scarcely dislodge it.

Here is another remarkable thing about our carpenter bird: when he lives in the valleys of his chosen State, California, where live oaks grow, with their long, slender acorns, he makes small, deep holes; but when he is in the mountains, where there are white or black oaks, with their short, thick acorns, he makes bigger holes, and in each case the acorns fit the holes!

Many a human might envy this bird his ability to gauge the size of objects with his eye alone.

California woodpeckers are resident birds, so may be enjoyed the year round. They often begin their acorn storing in the middle of the summer, and are not averse to using the same holes over and over. They nest unusually late, and I have watched them feeding young in a telephone pole the last of September. Part of the food consisted of broken acorns.

One of the women's clubs of California, in choosing a bird for the emblem of their organization, selected the California woodpecker because, as they said, "He uses his head."

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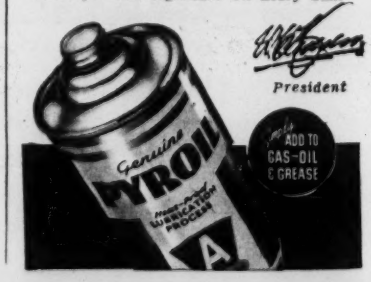

Over the Editor's Desk

Some Problems

THIS, FOR WANT of a better title, might be called our "problem" number. First, there is the problem of Egypt. The word Egypt means "black." And there have been some black clouds hovering over that historic country in recent weeks. Man's ingenuity and statecraft are being severely taxed to solve the complex problems now presented by that corner of Africa. To dissipate the blackness of these storm-clouds is the object of our first article this week.

The second article (page 3) may solve some problems, too. Problems of the hostess who is giving a party at this holiday season of the year. If she can show her guests how to entertain themselves, her problem is solved. Games are often the solution. And here are some of the games that skillful hostesses have found useful.

Many a soldier with a problem found the answer to it in Toc H, that unique Church of England institution which sprang out of the World War. Toc H survived the war, and is today celebrating its twentieth birthday. It is still solving problems for people (page 4).

Radicals are always a problem to conservatives. Just as conservatives are always a problem—to radicals. There is a pretty general impression in the United States that practically all radicals are foreigners. How slight is the foundation for this belief is made apparent in the article on page 5.

Among the organizations that are undertaking to solve the American farmer's problems, a prominent position is held by the National Grange. The article on page 6 today is the concluding one in a series which have appeared in the Monitor on Wednesdays, from Oct. 30 to Dec. 4. So one problem that has been satisfactorily answered for Monitor readers is, "What is the National Grange?"

The critic's problem is a constantly recurring one. It may be summed up in the two questions, "What is truth?" and "What is justice?" We are all critics, whether we mean to be or not. Our criticism is valid to the extent that we know the answers to these questions. The article on page 7 should help us to answer them.

Now who would think of Christmas cards as a problem? But maybe the selecting of them is. So on pages 8 and 9 we display some samples of what leading American artists have selected from their own works as suitable subjects for Christmas greetings. The fact that some of them have no Christmas trees or tinsel doesn't mean that they aren't appropriate to the season. The article, incidentally, tells how some artists, instead of waiting for the public to come to them, are going to meet the public. That is their way of solving the problem of making good art truly popular.

These are enough problems for one assignment. More in our next "problem" number, maybe. There are still some to be solved.

THE EDITOR

Contributors . .

LOTHROP STODDARD is the author of numerous books, mostly on racial and political topics, including "The New World of Islam," "Lonely America," and the recently published "Clashing Tides of Color." He has written other articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, the most recent of which was "Portugal's Unique Dictatorship," appearing last March 6.

EVELYN ROE lives in New York. She wrote "Let's Fly for Peace," which appeared in the Magazine Section on Nov. 14, 1934.

CHARLES W. E. MORRIS is a member of the Boston staff of The Christian Science Monitor. He served with the British Army during the war and was formerly a member of the executive committee of Toc H in the United States.

ADELAIDE STEDMAN is a lecturer on current events and current ideas. She has contributed many articles to magazines, and editorials to the Monitor. She was founder and organizer of the distinguished discussion group, the Fortnightly Forum, in New York City. Her hobby is travel.

LOUIS J. TABER was re-elected National Master of the National Grange for the seventh consecutive time at the sixty-ninth annual session of the Grange, held at Sacramento, Calif., in November. He is a native of Ohio, and has been active for many years in work affecting the welfare of the farmer, including marketing groups, banks and insurance companies and agricultural experiment work. He was a member of the Hoover Wheat Price Commission during the war, a member of the President's Agricultural Conference in 1924-25, and American representative at the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome in 1926.

MABEL S. THOMSON has contributed previous articles to the Weekly Magazine Section, the last of which was "Learning the Art of Thinking," appearing Aug. 29, 1934.

A. WASHINGTON PEZET is the author of five produced plays and two published novels. He was one of the original dozen in Prof. George P. Baker's 47 Workshop, noted Harvard drama course. His first published article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor twenty-three years ago, and told of the unearthing of one of the Aztec pyramids in Mexico. Mr. Pezet has since contributed to many magazines, was for several years managing editor of the Forum magazine, and later became vice-president and editor of the publishing firm of Horace Liveright, Inc. At present he is director of public relations for the American Artists Group, Inc., an organization of thirty-eight artists which has received high praise from critics.

HARRIET WILLIAMS MYERS, author of "Western Birds," and a resident of California, described another remarkable bird, the water ouzel, in the Magazine Section of Nov. 13.

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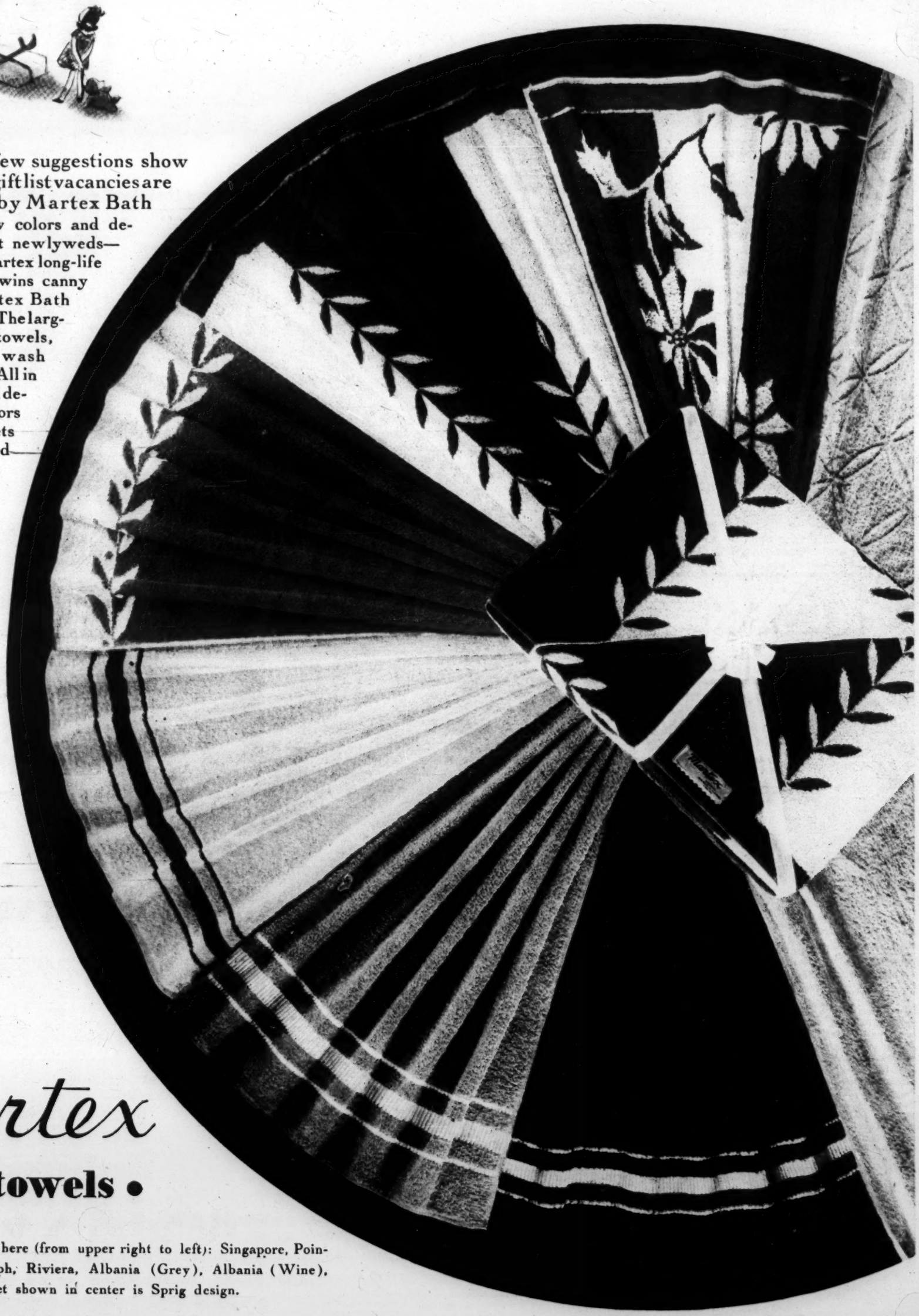

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